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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE ROBIN.

My old Welsh neighbor over the way
Peered slowly out in the light of spring,
Pushed from her ears the locks of gray,
And listened to hear the robin sing.

Her grandson, playing at marbles, stopped,
And ceased in sport, as boys will be,
Paused a moment and hard, which hopped
From bough to bough in the apple tree.

"Nay!" said the grandmother, "have you not heard,
My poor bad boy! or the day pitched in?
And how, drop by drop, this merciful bird
Carries the water that quenches it?

He brings cool dew in his little bill,
And lets it fall on the sods of sin.
You can see the mark on his red breast still
Of fires that scorch as he drops it in.

My poor Bron rhuddyn! my breast-burned bird,
Singing so sweetly from limb to limb,
For heat to the heart of me! for I feel
Is he who pities the lost like Him!"

"Amen!" I said to the beautiful myth;
Sing, bird of God, in my heart as well:
Each good thought is a drop, wherewith
To cool and lessen the fires of hell.

Prayers of love like raindrops fall,
Tears of pity are cooling dew,
For dear to the heart of one Lord are all
Who suffer like Him in the good they do!"

J. G. Whittier in June Atlantic.

CURRENT OBSERVATIONS.

Love making by signs is carried to perfection in Italy. The method has many recommendations; for as the lovers are not seen together, and don't write, they are not easily found out. Every window opens on to the floor, and has a balcony, so that neighbors have great facilities for the pastime. The language of love is very simple; it is always the same, and always interesting and new. The gentleman begins by taking out his handkerchief, which he passes over his face, looking all the time at the lady, and throwing into his face and eyes expressions of admiration for her: at the same time he compliments her on her beauty by passing her hand over his mouth and chin. The lady's answer is a blush, hiding her face, except the eyes, behind her fan, and pointing to the rear, to indicate a retreat on the pillo, and retreats. Next time, the same play on the gentleman's side, ending in the lady's showing a glance of discouragement, from the lady; whereupon he hugs his left side, to express that he loves her to distraction; and the lady in the fan-and-blush way, day, and observe the gentleman, to her astonishment and displeasure, repeating the former expression, only by showing her the palms of his hands, and looking entreaty, which any young lady even unacquainted with the particular language of love in question would understand to mean: I vow by, etc., that I love you more than—and so forth.

The spring and summer of 1871 will, doubtless, exceed all past experience in the prominence which may be attained with a very small outlay in cost of goods. Modified croquets and Marie Antoinettes, made as showy as possible, with bows, slides and fancy stitching, are the favorites, selling largely in the Southern market, quite generally in the West, and even in fair demand at home. Every firm in the business has something new to exhibit, and the retailers are stocking up all over the country in very large pair of "Eugenie," "Empress" or "Cinderella" slippers will cost at least $6 to $9 per dozen, makes the cost of dressing the feet greater than when the Polish boot reigned supreme, yet the popularity of slippers is somewhat due to an idea prevailing of their cheapness. From $4 to $9 per pair is cheap. The latter price is for a handsome inlaid specimen of hand work made to order for stage use, and also in high favor in some of the private circles. When the mania has somewhat abated, it would not be surprising if the old-fashioned buskin of twenty years ago came into fashion. Colors are not preferred this season for ladies—not for the street—misses and children will wear pinks and blues. The rage in fashion is manufacturing 2,500 pairs daily. Every shoemaker in New England who can make a lady's slipper has at present all he can do.—*Shoe and Leather Record.*

You speak of the great gun recently cast at the Royal Arsenal in England as being the largest in the world. This is a mistake. There is a gun at Fort Hamilton, Long Island, that far exceeds it in English gun in size and weight. It weighs 116,549 pounds, which is over fifty-eight and a quarter tons, while the English gun weighs only 111,872—over fifty-five tons. It carries a ball of one thousand pounds' weight; the English gun, a shot weighing but seven hundred pounds. Its surface is that of one hundred and ten pounds of powder, which can be increased to one hundred and fifty, and is even more when it is known it is capable of propelling a ball to a distance of three miles. I think this beats the Englishman considerable. There is, however, a gun at the works of Krupp manufacture, owned by the Prussian Government, which was a time ago brought to the United States of Lincoln. The cemetary is very beautiful. The forest was cut in full leaf, and there remained its great abundance on the plains. Grand and great as was Lincoln, there are no pictures of him nor of his monument for sale. Each name, engraved on a large lithograph which are too cumbersome to be carried away. Citizens seem to care but little about their noted townsman. Few get excited over one of the most distinguished men of history as they do about the great characters known in fame in Europe. How wonderful it seems. Ten years ago this spring he stood upon the steps of the car in this town and asked six friends to remember him in prayer. He comprehended the work placed before him and knew that since the days of Washington no man had been summoned to a greater task. Who can forget his journey, his looks, his words. He saw the end of the long journey. The home in which he lived, is occupied by strangers. His wife and children are far away. Relics of him in the town there are none. There is to be a room in the monument for memorials of him. Lincoln was not understood—not appreciated by the leaders in society. His wife's conduct subsequent to his death has chilled popular enthusiasm, and the man who, under God, saved the government, fell a victim of the pitfall of ruin and throned it on an eminence so great that like a city set on a hill it sheds light upon the world, will be shrouded in the mists of time, and Washington, though his tomb be hidden in a forest and on the city of his baptism fail to cherish his memory with reverential regard.

Well do I remember the appearance at his first inauguration, the solemnity of his manner when he delivered his address, and the sublime utterances that fell from his lips. To-day as I rolled over the grounds and grazed upon the beauty of the green earth reminding me of the blue sea, white houses in the distance looked like ships in the offing, it seemed to me that it needed such a country to grow such a man. It was but few weeks prior to his death, that a few friends met him in the little lot lying between the White House and the War Department, as he was playing sportively with two pet goats. We introduced each other to him and expressed our joy that it was possible to approach the ruler of thirty millions of people, without a soldier in sight, reach the blue heaven and on the green earth, and talk to the representative of the people as a friend converseth with a friend. One remarked, "It cannot be done anywhere else on this earth." Mr. Lincoln lifted his head up, turned his face to the sun, seemed for a moment lost in thought, and replied, "Yes, it's a *big* idea." Stories of life live in every land and dwell on almost every tongue. Patriots love him. Rebels hate him, and yet he loved his country, and the whole country, with an affection worthy of a Christian heart.

Irish and German Immigration.

A comparison of the number of German and Irish immigrants landing at New York in the last ten years is both curious and suggestive. Dating back to the year 1860 we have the following:

Year.	From Ireland.	From Germany.
1860	47,380	57,999
1861	35,784	27,120
1862	32,217	27,540
1863	29,107	35,902
1864	89,399	56,443
1865	70,472	83,461
1866	66,947	107,716
1867	65,134	117,591
1868	57,413	101,209
1869	66,294	99,605
1870	65,168	72,359
Total	701,155	795,196

There is certainly a remarkable correspondence between the fluctuations of the two columns. If we consider the enormous expenses of a Continental form and to the proper names of heathen mythology exhibits the recency of language perfectly restored. When Jenkins first "drove" Jones, he had already begun to see the importance of education, when efforts further to extend its principles, and to perfect the plan of study made by him. Every morning you may find him reading in his chosen field with an intensity that shows how difficult the work, then, and not till then, will the value of my labors be duly appreciated. Some other estimate be formed of the immense research by which alone success was attained. That malignity and interest should here step in to pervert facts, and misrepresent, is greatly to be mourned that they perceive in making erroneous constructions against me whose life has been spent in the open profession of a moment of brilliant success, they can see who has done the world so much good, and shall have done so much for the intellectual advancement of his race.

Respectfully, E. H. RULLOFF.

Another Account.

Wednesday evening Rulloff was in excellent humor, and talked cheerfully with his guards. He told stories and joked with them until 9½ o'clock, when he went to bed. In his conversation he appeared more like a man about to start out on a pleasure trip than on the road to death. He ate a hearty meal, and slept as soundly as any man could without a thought of trouble to prey on his mind. Previous to his retiring the Sheriff asked Rulloff whether he had any choice as to the minister who should be invited to attend the execution, and he replied that he did not care a d—— about a minister; it would be his choice to have a priest, but if the Sheriff preferred that anything he should not object. The Sheriff then asked Rulloff if he had any request to make of him, and if possible, if he wished to give directions as to what should be done with his body. Rulloff replied: "You may do what you please with it. I don't care a G—d—what becomes of it."

THE EXECUTION—FINAL SCENE.

At precisely 11:38 o'clock Thursday forenoon Rulloff was hanged in the yard of the Tompkins Jail, for the murder of Frederick A. Mirrick on the 18th of August. He died with the same firmness he had exhibited from the hour of his arrest. At 6 o'clock he commenced to dress, and completed the second toilet he had ever made in his cell, and he enjoyed that to the last. Martin, then, with some natural hesitation, approached the chief object of his official visit, and asked him if he had any wishes as to the disposition of his remains in case there was no claim made for them. Rulloff then gave the most startling of all proofs of his callousness by answering "No; you may do as you d——d please with them." Rulloff's chief concern seemed to be that the execution was to be hurried after giving the notification, for private profit, of something which will prove to be his autobiography, in which he fears he will be made to make a full confession of his past crimes, and especially of the murder of his wife and child in Tompkins county, in 1845. It has been, indeed, positively asserted by many parties pretending to have high authority, that a confession has been already made, and it was probable that these having reached his ears, induced him to write and publish the following:

BINGHAMTON, May 17, 1871.

This is to certify that I have never in any way contributed to the preparation of the book sold as my life, and such work purporting to be written from information furnished by me, will be fraudulent and untrue.

[Signed] EDWARD RULLOFF.

Even in the face of this denial, it is asserted that a confession has been made, and that it is believed that something pretending to be such will be almost immediately published.

Rulloff communicated a long article to the Binghamton *Leader* on his philological work. It closes as follows:

4:16.—My task is done, my object is attained. The tracing of these words at once to a fundamental form and to the proper names of heathen mythology exemplifies the theory of language perfectly restored. When Jenkins first "drove" Jones, he had already begun to see the importance of education, when efforts further to extend its principles and to perfect the plan of study made by him. Every morning you may find him reading in his chosen field with an intensity that shows how difficult the work, then, and not till then, will the value of my labors be duly appreciated. Some other estimate be formed of the immense research by which alone success was attained. That malignity and interest should here step in to pervert facts, and misrepresent, is greatly to be mourned that they perceive in making erroneous constructions against me whose life has been spent in the open profession of a moment of brilliant success, they can see who has done the world so much good, and shall have done so much for the intellectual advancement of his race.

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THE END OF RULLOFF.

His Last Day and Night of Life—Obdurate to the Last—Quarrels with His Counsel—Refuses Religious Consolation—The Final Scene.

Rulloff, the murderer, who has occasioned so much comment on account of his accomplishments as a linguist, was hanged, as has already been announced, at Binghamton, N. Y., on Thursday. His last day on earth was one of the most stormy of his tempestuous life. When his counsel, Geo. Becker Esq., called to see him, Rulloff poured upon him vile epithets that even common sense compelled to take before. He was angered, it appeared, because his counsel refused to return some private letters and papers he had received in his professional capacity, and also because the counsel had falsely informed him, as Rulloff believed, that he had been interviewed on the previous day by a reporter, through a trick of the District Attorney. Later in the day Rulloff again assailed the counsel in the meanest manner, according to a recent article in the *Gartenlaube*, brown a solid steel shot weighing eleven hundred Prussian pounds, encased in two hundred pounds of lead.—*Appleton's Journal.*

The recent exclusion of Frederick Douglass from the dinner table of a steamboat on the Potomac river recalls to a correspondent the similar experience of a distinguished and intelligent colored man at a hotel in *New Jersey* near the same time, which, the results being more creditable to all parties than those of the present incident, and the whole story is quite worthy of repetition as a lesson still heeded by our people: In 1784, Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, President of Hayti sent M. Mathew Granville to this country as an agent to solicit and facilitate the emigration to that country of our free colored people. The colony of American blacks at Samana found by the San Domingo Commission is one of the results of that mission.) M. Granville was a well-bred, polite and intelligent gentleman, with a complexion not greatly differing from that of Frederick Douglass. He landed at Philadelphia, and came on to New York. On his way he stopped at a hotel at New Brunswick for supper, and sat down to the table company with some fifty or sixty persons. M. Granville happened to be seated next to a United States naval officer, who was entirely ignorant of M. Granville's rank and character. When the officer observed M. Granville at his side, he exclaimed, "Why, are you not aware that it is not customary for white and colored people to eat at the same table?" To this remark M. Granville made no reply. The officer then repeated his remark in a more offensive form, and rose from the table, declaring that he would not eat with a negro." M. Granville then rose and requested the officer to resume his seat, and addressed the company as follows: "I am informed that it is contrary to the custom of this country for white and colored people to eat at the same table. I am a stranger, gentlemen, from Hayti, and my ignorance of the custom must be my apology. If I am in the room, and he be so displeased as he observed the epaulette upon the shoulder of the officer, and said to him: "Sir, I also am an officer in my own country, and if I were there it would be my duty to take into custody those Haytiens who insult strangers. Immediately more than half the company left the table, and went to the proprietor of the house and requested him to set a private table for them, and to the pleasure of eating with M. Granville. The sequel to this incident was that the next morning the officer, convinced of his error, called and made an apology to the Haytien, and received in return this laconic and noble reply: "Sir! I went to church in the sand—favors on the marble." Subsequently M. Granville, in alluding to this matter, observed: "The officer of the American navy, with whom this unpleasant affair occurred, behaved the next day in the most noble manner; and if history could already handed down to posterity the renown of American gallantry, the conduct of this officer would place among the brightest. He must be truly magnanimous to atone for one's faults, when everything conspires to commit them with impunity. In commenting upon this affair in the journal of the day from which this story is taken, says: "If this is a specimen of Haytien manner, it will not be amiss to send some of our young men to Hayti that they may learn how to behave themselves like gentlemen and like Christians." The name of this naval officer is not given, but from subsequent allusions to the matter by M. Granville, I suppose him to have been Commodore McKeever.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

Visit to the Home and Grave of the Martyred President.

Rev. Dr. Fulton, writing to the Boston *Traveller* from Springfield, Ill., of his recent visit to the home and grave of Lincoln, says: The house in which Lincoln lived, of which there are perfect pictures, is visited by large numbers. It is situated in Quincy-street, about two miles away. Cars run direct to it, and the ride repays the lover of the beautiful. The people hereabouts feel that Mrs. Lincoln was very unjust in refusing to accept the lot purchased by the Monument Association, on the city, which compelled them to erect the tomb of her honored husband in a place hidden from sight and completely out of the way. But she would not yield, and hence the association, which was formed for erecting and joining the burying ground, and have nearly completed a monument which is worthy of the nation and the man. It is built in the Egyptian style, and gives $25,000. Massachusetts and New York $10,000 each, and other States amounts varying with their wealth or their patriotism.

The monument must be seen to be appreciated. Terms are no printed description. I will not attempt it. I make the attempt to give the reader an idea of it, I am quite sure I should fail. Its base is about sixty feet in length, and forty in width, with four towers rising from the center, on which are to stand Allegorical figures representing the army and navy, peace and war, while the central shaft of seventy-five feet towers above the figures, besides which and looking toward the city is a colossal bust of Lincoln. The cemetary is very beautiful. The forest was cut in full leaf, and there remained its great abundance on the plains. Grand and great as was Lincoln, there are no pictures of him nor of his monument for sale. Each name, engraved on a large lithograph which are too cumbersome to be carried away. Citizens seem to care but little about their noted townsman. Few get excited over one of the most distinguished men of history as they do about the great characters known in fame in Europe. How wonderful it seems. Ten years ago this spring he stood upon the steps of the car in this town and asked six friends to remember him in prayer. He comprehended the work placed before him and knew that since the days of Washington no man had been summoned to a greater task. Who can forget his journey, his looks, his words. He saw the end of the long journey. The home in which he lived, is occupied by strangers. His wife and children are far away. Relics of him in the town there are none. There is to be a room in the monument for memorials of him. Lincoln was not understood—not appreciated by the leaders in society. His wife's conduct subsequent to his death has chilled popular enthusiasm, and the man who, under God, saved the government, fell a victim of the pitfall of ruin and throned it on an eminence so great that like a city set on a hill it sheds light upon the world, will be shrouded in the mists of time, and Washington, though his tomb be hidden in a forest and on the city of his baptism fail to cherish his memory with reverential regard.

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THE KU-KLUX.

Letter from a South Carolina Congressman—Reliable Statement.

[From the Washington Chronicle.]

GEORGETOWN, S. C., May 12, 1871.

MY DEAR SIR: You have been acquainted with me sufficiently long to know that I have never made you an alarmist. I believe I love the truth, therefore would not pervert it to subserve any purpose of my own at the expense of another. I am confident that what I will say will not acceptance with you, and be doubtless by none who know me.

Accompanying this letter I transmit a notification which I received on Wednesday last from the Ku-Klux; it was handed to me by a man whose name I was noted for peace and order, but judging from the notice referred to, I would say that the plow and hoe have been forsaken, and the sword and musket taken in their stead.

I send this to you direct, because I am aware of the presence of many around and about Washington who are incredulous on the subject of Ku-Kluxism, believing the various reports fallacious and entirely without foundation, designed only for the furtherance of party ends, regardless of truth or justice to the opposition. For my part I have no other motive than to state the truth, and that correctly.

The cause of the bitterness of the ex-rebels against me is owing to the speech made by me in Congress on the 1st ultimo, in which I took the occasion to use the following language, coupled with a rebuke, demon-like than that of a Nero or a Caligula, there has been concocted another plan destructive, aye, diabolical in its character, worthy only of hearts without regard for God or man, fit for a session but those deserving the name of men would shudder to mention. Again, where I said alluding to the time elapsed between 1865 and the enactment of the reconstruction laws: "Previous to the latter the scourged city to leave their dwellings and retire to Washington, there to congregate with the better classes, of course, who could leave, had long ago left, but a singular fascination seemed to have seized the poor people huddled along the quays, water fronts, and the outskirts of the city, which rendered them in many instances unfit even for the salvation of their lives, and stupidly courted death amid the filthy and fevered hovels in which they chose to reside. The feel chagrined they chose to reside. The feel chagrined they chose to reside. The truth has stood the test of time. Each name mentioned in the "alarming" document are Republicans of some prominence. Two of them are members of the Legislature, viz.: W. H. Jones and J. A. Bowley; S. R. Carr is County Sheriff; H. F. Herlot, Collector of the Port. I have to say that I am not personally acquainted with any of the parties, but I am informed that they are men of character. So you can judge the animus of their action.

I saw a poor man yesterday who was compelled to quit his home, his family and crops, because of the threatened aspect of affairs around him from the Ku-Klux. I will not say that the life of no Republican will not be able to withstand the pressure much longer, for they are being impoverished, and consequently in a destitute condition from year to year. Mark you, not that they are lazy or indifferent to their interests, but on account of not being allowed, with safety, to work their crops when most needing attention, or to harvest and market them properly.

My fears are that want and starvation will drive many a good and faithful Republican from our ranks unless they be protected in life, liberty and property. Those of us who have been notified have come to the conclusion to remain, and if needs be, to yield our lives dear as the price of liberty and manhood.

The following is the document referred to in the above letter:

BLOOD,
K. K. K.
BEWARE! BEWARE! BEWARE!
[Skull and Cross Bones.]

Your doom is sealed in blood.
Forbearance has ceased to be a virtue.

BY ORDER OF
HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH DIVISION,
CYCLOPIAN CYCLOP COMMANDERY,
Dec. 24, 1870.

First—At a regular meeting of this Post on Saturday night, 12:30 o'clock, it was unanimously resolved to give another timely notice to you. J. H. Rainey, W. H. Jones, J. H. Bowley, S. R. Carr and H. F. Herriot to prepare to meet Gen. Montevideo.

[Instruments of Death, &c.]

Take heed, stay not. Here the climate is too hot for you. Legal cap scoundrels, leave ones forever. We warn you Once. Each and every one of you are watched each hour. K. K. K. We warn you to go, go, go. The Janitor we trust. On motion of G. B. F. I., the Lodge adjourned to meet at ——.

O. L. A. A. G., Sec.

V. M. R. V., Colonel Commanding.

The Crops in Ohio.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes: In Southern and interior Ohio the wheat crop is looking the best that has been known for years, but for the past two weeks has been at a stand still in growth. In Northeastern Ohio some fields are badly winter killed, but, as everybody knows, that is not a wheat-growing section. Notwithstanding several severe frosts during the month, fruit is looking well in this section. It seems odd to find the apple trees all in full blossom, while in Central Ohio, right adjoining, the trees are in the stage several weeks. Farmers have had an excellent time during the dry weather to put in seed for spring and summer crops, but now much is very much needed. Some pastures are so completely checked in growth by the severe cold and lack of rain as to give but little feed to cattle, and grass in the meadows, which four weeks ago promised abundance, has grown little for a fortnight.

LATE California exchanges say that good average crops will be gathered, as the drouth is purely local. There is much old wheat and barley on hand, and the speculative prices are bringing them out. More than half the spring wool clip has been marketed and gone east by rail. Two late departures by sea took 401,275 pounds; but the rail shipments cannot be calculated, as they do not touch San Francisco. Last year one man's clip sold for 15c at the city; this year he took 28c at his farm. The growers, as a whole, have doubled their receipts.

AN EVENING WITH REV. WILLIAM SMITH, D. D.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

It was the writer's privilege recently to spend an evening with the venerable William Smith, D. D., lately and long an honored Professor in Jefferson College. It will certainly be a matter of considerable interest to hundreds of your readers, who have enjoyed his instructions in days gone by, to know that he is still in full possession of health, and that his mental faculties are unimpaired by the weight of many years of active labor, both as a teacher and a minister of the gospel. All but eighteen months of half a century has elapsed since he began his ministerial labors in what was then regarded as a frontier settlement, the congregation of Miller's Run, five miles north of Canonsburg. Of all that people who were gathered on the Sabbath from a circuit of ten or fifteen miles, not one soul now remains. Some have found homes in the Western country, but most have passed to their eternal home on high. For these many years, every morning and Sabbath this faithful minister travels the well-beaten path from his home in Canonsburg, five miles away to the church at Miller's Run, but now prepared with the same fervor the "Old, Old Story" to the children and grandchildren of those who had first called him to the minister amongst them. The congregation, not much larger now than when he began his labors amongst them, has yet sent forth a multitude of faithful Christians, whose influence has been felt in many a Western home. The writer once ministered to a congregation in another State, most of whose members had been first brought into the Church under Dr. Smith's ministry in Miller's Run.

What wondrous changes has this faithful man witnessed since he began his public ministry. Great statesmen have filled the land with their praises, and are now forgotten. James Monroe was then President, and Joseph Heister, a Federalist, Governor of this Commonwealth. The First Napoleon was then an exile by English decree, whilst now the "nephew of his uncle" is an exile in *Perfide Albion*. At that time Robert Hall lighted up the ecclesiastical firmament of England with the blaze of his eloquence, while Dr. Chalmers was pouring forth a torrent of influence from his Scottish pulpit. In this country Archibald Alexander and Edward Payson and Lyman Beecher were thundering forth thunderings upon the impenitent, or offering mercy and forgiveness in the name of their Master. Of all the living ministers who then stood in their pulpits a very few remain, and most of these superannuated. Dr. Smith still labors, without apparent fatigue, to perform his accustomed duties. A journey of ten miles on foot he still regards as a pleasant recreation. If the thousands of students who have from time to time gone forth with their diplomas bearing his signature, would visit him once again, they would be greeted with a kind welcome and a warm grasp of the hand, and many a pleasant reminiscence of past days would be brought back to their minds. And truthless a most profitable season might be spent in study might be learned from this honest student. Every morning you may find him reading in his chosen field with an intensity that shows how difficult the work, then, and not till then, will the value of my labors be duly appreciated. Some other estimate be formed of the immense research by which alone success was attained. That malignity and interest should here step in to pervert facts, and misrepresent, is greatly to be mourned that they perceive in making erroneous constructions against me whose life has been spent in the open profession of a moment of brilliant success, they can see who has done the world so much good, and shall have done so much for the intellectual advancement of his race.

Respectfully, E. H. RULLOFF.

POLITICAL.

The New Democratic Departure.

Vallandigham's Duplex Platform—The Party to be Clothed in Second-Hand Republican Garments—You Can Believe What You Please, only Vote the Democratic Ticket—The Three Constitutional Amendments to be Swallowed Whole.

DAYTON, O., May 18.—The Montgomery County Democratic Convention met to-day. Fifty-one persons were present, including half a dozen curious Republicans. Delegates to the State Convention were appointed. Vallandigham, from the committee on Resolutions, reported the new Democratic departure platform, intended for the ground-work of the national platform, which accepts the Republican platform, and apologizes for Democratic delinquencies. Vallandigham supported the platform with a carefully written speech. The resolutions are as follows, having been prepared by himself:

First, That the Democratic party of 1871 is made of men who, previous to and during the late war, as also for a time since, entertained totally different opinions, supported totally opposite measures as to the questions and issues of those times; and whereas, it is reasonable to assume that those same men still entertain to a large extent their several opinions, and would if in like circumstances support again substantially the same measures; and whereas, a rational toleration among men resolved to unite in a present common purpose does not require a surrender in any particular of former opinions, or any acknowledgement of error as to measures heretofore supported.

Resolved, by the Democracy of Montgomery county, first, That agreeing to disagree in all respects as to the past, we cordially unite upon the living issues of the day, and hereby invite all men of the Republican party who believe now upon present issues as we believe, to co-operate fully and actively with us upon the basis of perfect equality with every member of the Democratic party.

Second, That waiving all differences of opinion as to the extraordinary means by which they were brought about, we accept the manifest and legitimate results of the war, so far as waged for its ostensible purpose, to maintain the Union and constitutional rights and powers of the Federal Government, including the three several amendments *de facto* to the Constitution recently adopted, as a settlement in fact of all issues of the war, and acquiesce in the same as no longer issues before the country.

Third, That this burying out of sight all that is of the dead past, namely: the right of secession, slavery, inequality before the law, and political inequality, and further, now that reconstruction is complete and representation within the Union restored to all the States, waiving all questions as to the means by which it was accomplished, we demand that the vital and long established rule of strict construction as claimed by the Democratic fathers, accepted by all parties previous to the war, and embodied in the tenth amendment to the Constitution, be vigorously applied now to the Constitution as it is, including the three recent amendments above referred to, that thus the powers reserved shall not be held to have in any respect altered or modified the original theory and character of the Federal Government as designed and taught by its founders, and repeatedly in early times, in later times and all times, affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, but only to have enlarged the powers delegated to it, and to that extent and no more to have abridged the reserved rights of the States, and that as thus construed according to these ancient and well-established rules, the Democratic party pledges itself to the full, faithful and absolute execution and enforcement of the Constitution as it is, to the end that equality before the law be secured under it, without distinction of race, color or condition.

Fourth, That the absolute equality of each and every State in the Union is a fundamental principle of the Federal Government, and that the representation of the Government has power to expel a State from the Union or to deprive it, under any pretext whatever, of its full equality in the Senate or elsewhere, or the right of full and complete representation in the Congress and Electoral College.

Fifth, That we will always cherish and uphold the American system of State and local self-government as the State shall perform its functions of self-government for general purposes only, and are unalterably opposed to any centralization tendencies or consolidation of power in the hands of the general government, and more especially when such attempts are in the form of usurpation by the general over the State government; and further, that we adhere firmly to the principle of separation of powers and independence between the co-ordinate departments of that government—the legislative, the Executive and the judicial—as established by the fathers and their wisest instructor. The writer, not being an alumnus of that institution, is not advised as to the details of this undertaking, which should be a labor of love to all who have ever enjoyed the benefit of his instruction.

That health and happiness may long attend this venerable man, first, and at last a joyful welcome into the kingdom of his Lord, is the devout wish of all who have ever known him. D.

THE YELLOW FEVER PLAGUE

Still Raging Fearfully in Buenos Ayres—Evacuation of the Stricken City Proposed.

A gentleman recently arrived in Baltimore confirms the deplorable picture of death in Buenos Ayres, which city he left on the 10th of April. The city, he says, was absolutely deserted. Fully one-fifth of the population remained inside; business was completely prostrated; scarcely twenty merchants met on 'Change. Every one who could flee had fled, or was about fleeing. Said he, never was a prouder venture—and lost by it.

Just before he left Buenos Ayres, on the 8th of April, the deaths from yellow fever exceeded six hundred per day. He stated that one-fifth of the city had died of the loathsome disease already, and there were fully 15,000 sick, the most of whom would doubtless never recover. The epidemic was increasing rapidly, and almost to a man the native physicians had turned practitioners, and were leaving their suffering patients to the merciful care of foreign doctors, whose ranks were being swiftly depleted by the dreadful fever. In one day alone there were eleven persons in a family down with the malady, and no signs of emotion, except a deep sigh, followed each other to the grave in rapid succession. The last of the family, a lovely daughter, who had always enjoyed robust health, was buried yesterday, she was called upon to endure, in not only nursing but burying her entire family. Her brothers and sisters, was finally herself stricken down and died a wretched death, amid all the horrors of the black vomit in its most hideous form, alone and unattended, and it is said that days elapsed before her decomposed remains were discovered and interred.

Private advices from Buenos Ayres by the steamship North America, just arrived at New York from Rio Janeiro, dated April 1, confirm the most painful picture of the ravages of the pestilential fever in the city of Buenos Ayres than the sickening details already published. The fearful scourge, which in the plague ridden city, whose family had fled to the little village of Belgrano, to the north of the city, was growing worse and worse and more malignant day after day that it had increased to such a fearful extent that the death rate amounted to more than six hundred each day, and that this frightful decimation occurred among a population of the city of not more than 250,000 souls, or scarcely 25,000. The national Government of the Argentine republic issued a decree closing the custom house, the banks, the courts and all public offices until the 1st of May, in order that the city might be thoroughly evacuated, and disinfected. The correspondent also says that all the mercantile houses had, in consequence of this decree, shut up their doors, and that the epidemic not have subsided by the first of the month, the Governmental decree would be renewed until it had. The extent of the ravages in Buenos Ayres as more desolate than the darkest pictures which history has given us of Egyptian solitude and agonized suffering. Even the vegetation which is always so luxuriant and about Washington, being the various reports fallacious and entirely without foundation, designed only for the furtherance of party ends, regardless of truth or justice to the opposition. For my part I have no other motive than to state the truth, and that correctly.

The cause of the bitterness of the ex-rebels against me is owing to the speech made by me in Congress on the 1st ultimo, in which I took the occasion to use the following language, coupled with a rebuke, demon-like than that of a Nero or a Caligula, there has been concocted another plan destructive, aye, diabolical in its character, worthy only of hearts without regard for God or man, fit for a session but those deserving the name of men would shudder to mention. Again, where I said alluding to the time elapsed between 1865 and the enactment of the reconstruction laws: "Previous to the latter the scourged city to leave their dwellings and retire to Washington, there to congregate with the better classes, of course, who could leave, had long ago left, but a singular fascination seemed to have seized the poor people huddled along the quays, water fronts, and the outskirts of the city, which rendered them in many instances unfit even for the salvation of their lives, and stupidly courted death amid the filthy and fevered hovels in which they chose to reside. The feel chagrined they chose to reside. The truth has stood the test of time. Each name mentioned in the "alarming" document are Republicans of some prominence. Two of them are members of the Legislature, viz.: W. H. Jones and J. A. Bowley; S. R. Carr is County Sheriff; H. F. Herlot, Collector of the Port. I have to say that I am not personally acquainted with any of the parties, but I am informed that they are men of character. So you can judge the animus of their action.

I saw a poor man yesterday who was compelled to quit his home, his family and crops, because of the threatened aspect of affairs around him from the Ku-Klux. I will not say that the life of no Republican will not be able to withstand the pressure much longer, for they are being impoverished, and consequently in a destitute condition from year to year. Mark you, not that they are lazy or indifferent to their interests, but on account of not being allowed, with safety, to work their crops when most needing attention, or to harvest and market them properly.

My fears are that want and starvation will drive many a good and faithful Republican from our ranks unless they be protected in life, liberty and property. Those of us who have been notified have come to the conclusion to remain, and if needs be, to yield our lives dear as the price of liberty and manhood.

The following is the document referred to in the above letter:

BLOOD,
K. K. K.
BEWARE! BEWARE! BEWARE!
[Skull and Cross Bones.]

Your doom is sealed in blood.
Forbearance has ceased to be a virtue.

BY ORDER OF
HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH DIVISION,
CYCLOPIAN CYCLOP COMMANDERY,
Dec. 24, 1870.

First—At a regular meeting of this Post on Saturday night, 12:30 o'clock, it was unanimously resolved to give another timely notice to you. J. H. Rainey, W. H. Jones, J. H. Bowley, S. R. Carr and H. F. Herriot to prepare to meet Gen. Montevideo.

[Instruments of Death, &c.]

Take heed, stay not. Here the climate is too hot for you. Legal cap scoundrels, leave ones forever. We warn you Once. Each and every one of you are watched each hour. K. K. K. We warn you to go, go, go. The Janitor we trust. On motion of G. B. F. I., the Lodge adjourned to meet at ——.

O. L. A. A. G., Sec.

V. M. R. V., Colonel Commanding.

The Crops in Ohio.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes: In Southern and interior Ohio the wheat crop is looking the best that has been known for years, but for the past two weeks has been at a stand still in growth. In Northeastern Ohio some fields are badly winter killed, but, as everybody knows, that is not a wheat-growing section. Notwithstanding several severe frosts during the month, fruit is looking well in this section. It seems odd to find the apple trees all in full blossom, while in Central Ohio, right adjoining, the trees are in the stage several weeks. Farmers have had an excellent time during the dry weather to put in seed for spring and summer crops, but now much is very much needed. Some pastures are so completely checked in growth by the severe cold and lack of rain as to give but little feed to cattle, and grass in the meadows, which four weeks ago promised abundance, has grown little for a fortnight.

LATE California exchanges say that good average crops will be gathered, as the drouth is purely local. There is much old wheat and barley on hand, and the speculative prices are bringing them out. More than half the spring wool clip has been marketed and gone east by rail. Two late departures by sea took 401,275 pounds; but the rail shipments cannot be calculated, as they do not touch San Francisco. Last year one man's clip sold for 15c at the city; this year he took 28c at his farm. The growers, as a whole, have doubled their receipts.

Nilsson has twice disappointed the Buffalonians but Strakosch promises that she shall sing there on the first disengaged date after the 26th.

THE BAPTISTS.

Proceedings of the American Bible Union and the Baptist Historical Society.

CHICAGO, May 18.—The American Bible Union reassembled this forenoon in the First Baptist Church. Addresses were made by Rev. I. D. Fulton, of Bo

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

BRIGHTENING PROSPECTS IN FRANCE

Facts appear to have fully justified by verifying the predictions of those who foretold that when once effectually broken, the ranks of the socialist insurgents would cease to offer any steady resistance in detail. Experience had already taught them that barricades, however strongly or skillfully built, are a poor defense against the rain of shells. Then they well knew that, in immediate prospect of their defeat, the neutrality of the timid citizens of Paris could no longer be depended upon. Thoroughly disgusted with the rule of the Commune, and praying for its overthrow, the people might be expected to open fire upon them from the windows. Despair of success had for some time exerted its depressing influence upon the rebel leaders, while distrust of one another had destroyed all the bonds by which they had been held together and enabled to act with some energy. A month ago the hope of escaping in the last extremity by balloons was all that prevented some of them from giving up the struggle. Even the prospect of perishing in so sublime a fashion may have afforded comfort to them as a realization of the Chinese description of a royal death—"mounting the aerial ways on the wings of a dragon."

It may come to pass that the historian of the future will perceive in the temporary ascendancy of the Commune in Paris a period fraught with influences and results really beneficent to France. The domination of GAMBETTA, so despotic and so reckless of the rights and liberties of individuals, and so discreditable to the peculiar republicanism which it exemplified, produced an impression upon the people which they are not likely to forget. It taught them a much needed lesson. That they were capable of understanding and applying it was proved by the elections which followed. With amazing unanimity they chose members of the Assembly distinguished for the moderation and conservatism of their opinions. Such a body as the one at Versailles could never have been elected to represent France but for the discipline of GAMBETTA. But Paris had not *enjoyed* the benefits of his rule; perhaps was incapable of profiting by them if enjoyed. While the provinces had been suffering from the fiery attorney nearly as much as from the Prussians, Paris was gathering a harvest of glory from the siege and thus strengthening its old asserted claim to rule or even to *be* France. Perhaps nothing less than the revolt just subdued could have sufficed to break the spell, and emancipate the provinces. The disenchantment is doubtless complete, the country is at last disenthralled. For the first time since 1789 an insurrection triumphant in Paris has not been accepted by the rest of the land which has been wont hitherto patiently to adopt whatever form of government the capital chose to set up. A turbulent minority in each of four or five cities lately tried to follow suit as of old, but in every case the insurgents were put down by the majority. Such audacity was simply incredible at first to the Parisians, but they are wiser now. Paris is no longer France. *C'est la fin de son regne et de son titre de capitale*," says a Frenchman. In losing its preponderance it has wounded French honor and French susceptibilities to an extent never to be forgotten or forgiven. Monuments of national glory defaced or destroyed, commerce ruined, population diminished, and the bitter agony of the nation in the time of its hardest trial intensified a hundred fold, these crimes will henceforth outweigh whatever titles to rule the great city may have been able to boast. That France will gain by the change there can hardly be a doubt. The process of decentralization began by the downfall of Paris, and probably will be the commencement of a new era of prosperity and greatness for the French nation.

In fact, the degradation of Paris foreseen as one consequence of the socialist revolt and the quietly earnest and conservative spirit evidently controlling the Versailles [illegible] French people. It is only just praise of the nation to say that its financial honor is unimpeachable and consequently its credit excellent. In view of the overwhelming war indemnity and other debts resting upon the Government of whatever form, no doubt, in recollection of the past, could be entertained as to its disposition to pay them. Nor could any doubt be felt as to its ability to pay them, if not prevented by internal anarchy or revolution. In forecasting the probabilities of such disturbances the influence of Paris was especially feared, it hung like a black cloud over the stability and credit of France. Interested observers noticed that Prince BISMARCK, in a speech on the 24th of April, referred to future German relations with France in terms strongly indicative of distrust, as if a final settlement were a very remote and uncertain event. But in a speech on the 10th of May his tone was quite changed, having become confident and conciliatory. In the meantime an event had taken place which showed that Germany would have to use no more violence to collect its debts. French credit had risen. Practical men and men of affairs, the lords of the Bourse, had agreed without hesitation to accept the *billets* of France for four *milliards* and five hundred millions of francs. In the treaty of peace lately signed, BISMARCK reduced the war indemnity a hundred millions of dollars (half a milliard of francs.) The German Government takes the note of France for four milliards and a half of francs, payable in one year, and indorsed by French and German bankers. Doubtless the arrangement was possible, because in the certain and permanent suppression of the socialist revolt and in the dethronement of Paris, the men of money foresaw a guaranty of the stability and continued solvency of the French government. The Versailles Assembly represents the people, and whether the Assembly maintains the republic, or calls in an Orleans prince, or enthrone JACK PUDDING the First, its will is not likely to meet with much opposition. However, it may be proper and judicious to say that we do not pretend to be prophets.

CHINESE IN THE SOUTH.

Whether BILL NYE was right or wrong in his remark touching "Chinese cheap labor,' the risk is likely to be fairly tested. Somewhere about two thousand Chinamen are already employed in Louisiana alone, most of whom have been brought from California. Only a single ship-load is said to have arrived at New Orleans direct from the Central Flowery Land; a statement which reminds us of a fact, interesting though not generally known, that the first contract ever made for the importation of Chinese laborers immediately from Canton into the United States, was made many years ago by two well known gentlemen of Pittsburgh, engaged in the manufacture of iron in Tennessee. The experiment, however, thus initiated was interrupted and did not come to much.

The planters of Louisiana in general prefer the Chinese to the Africans as laborers. Though slow, they are patient, careful and exact. Unfortunately they have one quality which interferes seriously with the Southern planter's method of doing business—they are exceedingly punctual themselves in fulfilling their engagements and insist upon the punctilious observance of contracts on the part of others. Having stipulated that their pay shall be in money, nothing can prevail upon them to receive anything else instead of money. The negroes are fond of trading, and as they are also sometimes improvident, the planter finds much convenience as well as profit in furnishing them with clothes, provisions and other necessaries, which he is able to procure on credit. In fact, this custom appears to have had considerable influence in bringing about the unsatisfactory relations which exist between the planters and their negro laborers, encouraging habits of carelessness in the latter and accustoming the former to laxity in regard to contracts. The Celestials, on the other hand, frugal in their ways, always looking ahead and never wasting the stores furnished them for subsistence, ask no advances or indulgences, and when the time comes expect their wages in cash. Disappointed in this they refuse to work longer for the employer who fails to pay them, and as they can turn their hand to anything, and as all sorts of jobs are waiting around them to be done, they have no trouble in getting employment.

It is said that the Chinese in Louisiana are, or would be excellent ploughmen but for one thing; they neither understand nor seem capable of learning the nature of the mule! Well, "the high-born daughter of the fleet footed horse," as PINDAR poetically and euphemistically calls the useful hybrid in question, *is* of a difficult disposition. "Most grievous to manage" is one of HOMER'S characters of the beast. But the allegation that the Chinese in Louisiana cannot master it is really surprising. The entire Celestial character and aptitudes, intellectual and moral, would seem to have been framed and moulded for the very purpose of training and utilizing to the very utmost the perverse and capricious mongrel in which the qualities of the horse and of the ass are so wonderfully combined and blended. Then the statement also appears inconsistent with facts which are or ought to be familiar to all concerning the status and use of the mule in the Empire of the Center. We must quote a passage on the subject from that very amusing and instructive book, Mr. G. FLEMING'S *Travels on Horseback in Mantchu Tartary*. The author, we may say, was one of the first Englishmen to take advantage of the treaty of Pekin or Tien-Tsin to penetrate the interior of China.

"They (the Chinese) speak, like most races except the English, kindly and civilly to one another, and are unique in Asia for their treatment of animals. They *never* punish. Hence a mule that, in the hands of a foreigner, would be not only useless but dangerous to every one about it, becomes the possession of a Chinaman as quiet as a lamb and as tractable as a dog. We never saw the runaway, a jibbing or a vicious mule or pony in a Chinaman's employment, but found the same rattling, cheerful pace maintained over heavy or light ground by means of a *turn-r* or *cluck-l*, the beast turning to the right or left and stopping with but a hint from the reins. This treatment is extended to all the animals they press into their service."

The only explanation that we can think of to account for Chinese failure with the mule in Louisiana is either that the coolie or porter class to which imported Chinamen mostly belong, never had anything to do with the mule in their own land; or that, being now in a Christian country, they have already become debauched and debased by witnessing the disgusting brutality with which the "dumb creatures of God" are here so commonly treated. The passage above cited from FLEMING we respectfully commend to the attention of the officers and members of the Society lately organized in Pittsburgh for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Of all the animals which may be daily seen at work on the streets in the service of man, none has more *reason* to complain of unfair and harsh treatment than the mule, while in its behavior, alternating between disdainful impatience and stoical endurance, there is something which tends to repel human sympathy. For this slight digression from our subject, the "Chinese in Louisiana," to the subject of mules, we ask the Chinaman's pardon.

TIME TO START IT.

Some time ago we took occasion to express our views on the necessity of instituting that reform in the civil service of the country contemplated in the law passed by the last Congress, authorizing the President to prescribe such general rules for the promotion of its efficiency as in his judgment should seem proper and requisite; basing our remarks on the current report that Representative PECK, of Ohio, had succeeded in inducing the appointing power to nominate a new man for Postmaster of Toledo, although the Postmaster General had discountenanced any change, upon apparently valid grounds. A proposition to investigate certain charges alleged against Mr. PECK in connection with the general subject was, it was said, resisted by him, and it was also stated that he went so far as to demand, somewhat peremptorily, the removal from office of the person who had furnished the department with its information relating to the case, in which, however, he did not succeed. So far as Mr. PECK was personally concerned, the matter was of small importance to us, but because the very existence of such a condition of affairs was perhaps the most cogent argument which could be adduced to show the mischievousness and viciousness of the whole system under which appointments are generally made at present, we availed ourselves of the opportunity which it afforded, to call for the inauguration of the reform which the action of Congress had rendered possible. If our memory serves us correctly, statements were subsequently made that the President proposed to take speedy measures for carrying out the trust which the [illegible] doubt that he is heartily in sympathy with all suggestions for the improvement of the civil service, and it is probable that he is maturing plans looking to that end. But we have no public knowledge that anything has yet been done.

We revert to the matter now, for the reason that our special Washington dispatches of yesterday state that Mr. PECK is again prosecuting his demand that the principal offices in his district shall be changed to suit his personal tastes and desires; doubtless, as heretofore, claiming his power of removal and appointment as his legitimate right. We do not suppose this demand will be heeded, nor have we anything to do with that representative personally. It is possible that he honestly believes himself to be the lawfully constituted dispenser of public patronage in his district, and we certainly prefer to attribute his low conception of the duties and privileges of a national legislator rather to mental obtuseness than moral obliquity. But we have direct concern with this pernicious system which substitutes personal will in the place of public good, and subordinates the welfare of the country to the preferences or prejudices of individuals. We do not say that Mr. PECK is any worse than other Congressmen in this particular—we have no idea that he is—but we protest against the entire method as hurtful and wrong, and call upon the proper authorities to put their veto upon the whole miserable business. We have no doubt that many grave difficulties lie in the way, and that much dissatisfaction, jealousy and bitterness will be evoked from many quarters. Neither are we so sanguine as to expect that the reform in question can be accomplished all at once, or that when it has been effected the millenium will suddenly dawn. But there stands the law, all the more obligatory in that it is not compulsory in its terms. Opportunity lengues with necessity in demanding a change. We ask that the machinery of the law may be set in motion as soon as possible.

MATERIALS for a very interesting supplementary chapter to BULWER'S novel, "What Will He Do With It?" may be found in the mystery which hangs over the New York bill amending the code of procedure, already referred to in these columns, and the public speculations as to what action Gov. HOFFMAN will eventually take upon it. It has now been in his hands a number of weeks awaiting his signature, yet so far as known he has neither signed it nor refused to give it his sanction. The bar of New York, without distinction of party, have protested against it as an outrage, while on the other hand it is known that a heavy political pressure has been brought to bear upon him in its favor by the recognized leaders of the Democratic party in that State. If he signs it he commits political hari-kari, and if he refuses to do so Tammany will probably bring him under the guillotine. What will he do with it? The people are greatly interested in its fate. Will he sign it and be wrecked on Scylla, will he veto it and run foul of Charybdis, or will he try to steer the middle course, and let it expire on his hands? So far as his chances for the Presidential nomination are concerned, the latter method would be as fatal as either of the former, because Democracy has taken a new departure, and will hardly consent to be led by a man who does not know which of two cross roads to take. What will he do with it?

If report speaks truly, the relations of this country with Cuba are assuming a delicate character. A number of weeks ago the authorities of that island made what, according to the accounts received of the occurrence, appears to have been a most unwarrantable arrest and detention of an American trading vessel, with her officers and crew. It is now said that positive instructions from Spain, relating to the release of several plantations owned by American citizens, seized by the Captain-General, have been repeatedly refused, except upon the payment of certain heavy sums. The Captain-General claims to be powerless as against the volunteers, who are said to have directed the refusal. These are grave matters, and it is hardly probable that, however impotent the Court of Spain may be to enforce compliance with its orders, the Government of the United States will submit to treatment of this cavalier order.

THE COMMUNE.

In our issue of Tuesday we briefly adverted to the collapse of the Paris Commune. In view of the terrible features which have characterized it, we present the following brief statement of its inception and progress. The movement was formally initiated on the 20th of March, by the proclamation of the Central Committee of the National Guard, declaring the Versailles Government driven out of Paris, and providing for Communal elections. Distrust of the Assembly appears to have been at the bottom of the insurrection. Previous to this occurrence a number of disturbances had, however, taken place, which gradually assumed the form of armed revolt against the authority of the Provincial Government. It will be remembered that the National Guard, or as they were called from the military position which they had chosen, the Montmartrists held possession of four hundred and seventeen pieces of artillery, which, according to the terms of surrender, were to have been delivered by THIERS to the Prussians. Upon the day named for their delivery to the Government, March 16th, a manifest disinclination to surrender them exhibited itself, and they were not yielded up. On the following day the troops in charge of the guns were superseded by others less open to suspicion of disloyalty. At this juncture the Government made its first show of employing force. General FAVON, having surrounded the hill of Montmartre with soldiery, captured the cannon and arrested several hundred prisoners; but a general fraternization between the troops and the populace almost immediately followed, and as fast as fresh troops were called up they also affiliated with the multitude. It was on this occasion that Generals LECOMTE and CLEMENT-THOMAS were made prisoners, and, after the mockery of a trial, shot. From this point the movement rapidly grew to formidable proportions, the insurgents occupying Forts Issy, Vanvres and a number of other forts. A manifesto was published by the National Guard, accusing the Government of tyranny. Still THIERS contented himself with issuing proclamations, instead of throttling the rebellion, as he might have done. From this time the Commune ruled with despotic sway, and the organization of the "Nationals" for active service against the Assembly was prosecuted with great vigor, although a feeling of distrust as to the ultimate success of the Commune appears to have existed among its members from the beginning, the principal office—that of War Minister—having been vacated and filled six times within a period of six weeks. Throughout the progress of the struggle the perpetration of deeds of blood went hand in hand with the declaration of words of peace. In effect the Commune declared belief in God a superstition, religion a sham, government tyranny, and property robbery. It sacked churches, outraged nuns, plundered priests, and prated of philanthropy and love. Every step of its way was marked by brutal license and ferocious madness, without check of law or morality. It was like an upheaval of the bottomless pit. At least to Paris may be applied the words which BYRON has written of France:

"Paris got drunk with blood to vomit crime;
And fatal have her saturnalia been
To Freedom's cause in every age and clime."

HORROR sits throned in Paris. Our telegrams state that the insurgents have fired the palaces of the Legion of Honor, and that the Louvre and Tuileries are in flames, having been ignited with petroleum. The wild beast of the Commune has seized a brand between his teeth and set fire to his own jungle. So he goes to his end. There is no madness in the world equal to the delirium of a French mob—"the red fool fury of the Seine." The Louvre is perhaps the most celebrated public building in Paris, not excepting the Tuileries, with which it is united. It contains one of the largest and choicest libraries in Europe, and one of the rarest collections of fine arts in the world. Six hundred and fifty years it was a royal hunting lodge, and has been enlarged and embellished by nearly every ruler since that date, until it has become one of the most admirable works of architecture of any age or country. The Tuileries, so named because it occupies the site of tile-yards, is also rich in historic associations. Originally a royal residence, it has since been devoted to various purposes, and is now the property of the nation. Together, the Louvre and Tuileries form a palace of almost unequaled size and magnitude, covering, with their enclosures, an area of nearly sixty acres. But the chief loss, should the reports of the conflagration be confirmed, will be in the destruction of the literary and artistic treasures contained in the Louvre. In many respects this will prove irreparable.

A CORRESPONDENT of a leading New York paper in Berlin, lately had the honor of an invitation to a *soiree*, or some such assembly, at the house of the Princess BISMARCK. The American was greatly delighted and not much less astonished to find that the young German ladies of rank in the party could talk to him in English with correctness as well as fluency. This, he adds, was only one of the traits of their conversation which proved the solidity of their studies. The admiration of our countryman is so great that he cannot forbear expressing the wish that young American ladies were as familiar with the German language as these ladies of Berlin are with the English, as in that case, he thinks that his fair countrywomen might soon dress as simply and talk as intelligently as their Berlinese sisters. Thus do the sentiments of some Americans become corrupted by foreign travel. Such decay of patriotism and gallantry is simply shocking. In the way of punishment well merited by the young man, we cannot help wishing that on his return to New York, he may soon fall in with one or more of those "marvelously well informed American ladies" concerning whom Mr. JUSTIN MCCARTHY has written so eloquently. Or, perhaps, to be put through a course of "algebra and the 'ologies" by a fresh female graduate, would be the most effectual way of restoring him to reason and sensibility.

AMONG the Democratic politicians at present assembled in Washington, the next Presidential campaign is said to be the principal topic of discussion. It is stated that a general disposition is manifested to sink old issues, and build a platform in accordance with modern thought and sentiment. The recent Congressional address, and VALLANDIGHAM'S resolutions, are claimed to be only the preliminaries of a general acceptance of the situation by the whole party. We certainly have not the faintest objection to interpose. On the contrary we second the movement right heartily. It will be one of the most interesting occurrences in modern political history, to see the old-fashioned Democratic ox and whisky barbecues superseded by a diet of cold water and humble pie. It is very rarely the fortune of a political party to receive from the opposition so unqualified a tribute to its excellences.

"How far that little candle throws his beams."

So shine the good deeds of Republicanism in the naughty Democratic darkness.

NEW JERSEY has of late made rapid advance in wealth and population, and in the growth of sound political principles, the latter being evidenced by the steadily increasing strength of the Republican vote in that State. It is also wise enough to see that education is one of the chief agencies of prosperity. The last Legislature passed a new Free School Law, providing for a State tax of two mills on a dollar for the support of public schools. It is estimated that this assessment will produce over a million of dollars per annum, which is to be distributed to the various townships *pro rata*, according to the number of children between the ages of five and eighteen years. The provisions of the new law are wise and liberal, and under their operation we expect to see New Jersey placed in the very front rank among the States in regard to those foundations of civilization and progress, Common Schools.

COMING events cast their shadows before. Our telegraphic dispatches intimate that a storm is brewing in Spain, the Radical members of the Cortes advocating the establishment of a Republic, while the Carlists declare themselves in favor of DON CARLOS as the rightful King. It is a pity for the country that the honest efforts of young AMADEUS to bring order out of chaos are so ill seconded, and it is a still greater pity for himself that he ever set foot on her volcanic soil. He may well exclaim to the contending factions, "A plague or both your houses."

As instance of the rapid enhancement in the value of real estate, consequent upon the projected improvement of our main thoroughfares by wooden pavements, is furnished in the recent sale of ten acres of ground at the sum of four thousand dollars per acre, which the owner purchased some sixteen months ago at sixteen hundred dollars an acre. A clear profit of $24,000, upon a ten acre tract, which has been held by the owners for less than a year and a half, is not bad. This is by no means an isolated case. Even larger profits are being realized, consequent upon street and other improvements in the new districts, and this in the face of the fact that holders of real estate are generally very shy about selling, preferring to wait until the improvements are completed, under the impression that still higher figures will be obtained—and they will not wait in vain. These are some of the fruits of consolidation, and that judicious system of public improvement which followed the enlargement of our municipal boundaries. Let the good work go on.

THE Legislature of Illinois assembled Tuesday in extra session, under the proclamation of the Governor. Among the duties which it has to perform are those of fixing the manner and amount of compensation of the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Instruction. To the offices of Governor, Treasurer and Attorney-General there are no fees allowed. The present salary of the Governor is made sufficient to pay his personal expenses by evasion of the Constitution which are disgraceful to the State. The salary of the Treasurer is not equal to that of a respectable salesman in a retail store in Chicago. The offices of Secretary of State and of the Auditor are generally supposed to be made lucrative by the fees.

THERE is a prospect of making the postal service self-sustaining, it being estimated by the Postoffice Department that the revenue for the present fiscal year will exceed the amount thus derived last year by a million of dollars. This is a gratifying exhibit, and since it is not intended by the Government to make the postal service a source of revenue to the public Treasury, may possibly suggest a way for an eventual reduction of postage rates.

THE public utility and advantage of the system of weather reports and storm signals now in use throughout the United States, have proved to be of so pronounced a character, that it is proposed to extend the system to Canada, the maritime provinces and British Columbia. A grant of the necessary funds will be made by the Dominion parliament.

THE Western Press Association will hold its semi-annual meeting in this city, on Wednesday, June 7th. A large attendance is expected.

THE General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, now in session in Chicago, has under consideration, a number of important subjects, among them the simplification and consolidation of the various benevolent and missionary agencies and operations of the Church. The wisdom of the fusion of the Old and New School bodies has already been fully demonstrated, and the present Conference will doubtless result in a yet closer fellowship and more complete unity of action. It is proposed to appoint a general Commission, which shall have supervision over the benevolent work of the Church, subject to the General Assembly, the Commission to meet semi-annually, and to report to the General Assembly at its annual meetings. Four Executive Boards are to be established, for Home Work, Publication, Foreign Work, and Benevolence and Finance, the special duties of such Boards being clearly marked and defined. The Assembly is recommended to appoint a Standing Committee on the benevolent work of the Church, of which the stated clerk shall be Secretary. The duty of the Committee will be to use all the means in its power to have brought to the notice and attention of the Presbytery plans for securing contributions, &c., and to render regular reports of the same to the Committee on Benevolence and Finance, with statements of the local needs of the various churches and the neighborhoods in which they are located. It is also proposed to appoint a special committee to nature a plan by which each congregation may, in addition to the salary of its pastor, pay an annual premium for insurance on the life of such pastor, not to be vitiated by transfers from one charge to another, and arranged so as to benefit disabled ministers as well as the families of deceased ones. The report of the Committee on Education states that during the past year 1,000 students, 30 of them legiate and 156 academic students. The Memorial Fund, which was considered essential to putting the reunited church on a sound financial basis, has been nearly secured necessary for the purpose, and it was thought that it would be easy to raise a large sum within the limits of a single denomination would be the best test of the liberality of its members and of the earnestness with which they would sustain the great work which required immediate action. The response has justified the faith of those who proposed such an extreme test, and has given unquestionable assurance of the strength and vitality of the reunited denomination.

THE cities of Chicago and St. Louis are bitter rivals, each pooh-poohing the claims of the other for supremacy, and demanding for itself the belt. No decision has yet been reached, partly because their resources are so nearly equal, the difference not even in billingsgate, are so evenly matched, and partly because that impartial umpire, the public, prefers to see them fight on. St. Louis has, however, scored the last hit. Some time ago we mentioned the fact that the great bonded debt of that city was sold for non-payment of taxes, alluding to which the St. Louis *Republican* remarks that not a single one of the hundreds and thousands in Chicago, who had rejoiced to lick the dust off the boots of Douglas while he lived, had ever manifested sufficient public step forward and advance sufficient money to save the grave and bones of Douglas from being sold for taxes, but they waited patiently for the auction to begin, expecting to buy the sepulchre and monument at a low figure. Even when the item fell off in a magnificent gift enterprise. This little game was checked, however, by public opinion, which forced the City Council to remit the tax, or rather pay it out of the general fund. The St. Louis people enjoy this hugely, and comment on the manner deriding Chicago for not erecting a monument to the man who made the city and State. Now let Chicago, when it has recovered its wind, call upon its antagonist to endow a college in honor of the heroic statesman who saved the State of Missouri to the Union, and then the number of rounds won by each contestant will be equal.

A human skeleton has just been dug up on the banks of the Ohio river, in Jefferson county, which measured seven feet five and a half inches in length: while another, found twelve feet below the surface in Jeffersonville, Ind., measured twelve feet. With regard to the California Giant, we are told that "the skull was much larger than the ordinary sized craniums moving around at the present day," and that "a full-grown person placed his head inside the skull." This would seem to necessitate a change in the theory by which modern science accounts for the origin of man. What if Darwin should have begun at the wrong end of the chain, and that instead of the human race having been gradually developed from the oyster, a progressive development of mankind was a colossus, from which he is gradually degenerating down to a bivalve? Is there as much backbone among men as formerly? Let the politician, who likes historical parallels, consider the world their oyster, make reply. We have often heard the phrase "let them hide their diminished heads," but we had no idea that it held such a grave meaning as this. The question now is, is the race in its same proportion with its ancestors, and does it row with the same sculls?

GERMAN writers are appealing to their compatriots, male and female, neither to read, nor transcribe the characters of the German language, and are urged to aim in their writings at the cultivation of specifically German sentiments in the hearts and minds of their readers. August Becker, a somewhat noted writer of novels, thinks that the Germans ought to suffice for themselves in literature, and to seek no more abroad what they have already of better quality at home. It may be, indeed there can hardly be a doubt of it, that other nations as well as the Germans could get on quite as well without French novels. But with respect to literature in general, the Germans would sacrifice one of their most worthy and advantageous distinctions by narrowing a circle of contributions in which they have the best books of all nations.

At the recent meeting, in New York, in support of the society to explore Palestine, there was exhibited a *fac simile* of the stone covered in the Holy Land, with the Moabitish inscription illustrating facts mentioned in the Second Book of Kings. This stone was set up about the year 892 B. C., and the inscription, which is well understood, confirms in a remarkable manner that portion of the Old Testament which records the rebellion of Moab against Israel, and the Moabites gaining their independence. The Society formed in New York will co-operate with the English Palestine Exploration Society, and an appeal for support is made to our religious communities, irrespective of sectarian differences, in order that still further proof of the authenticity of the Bible may be obtained, as it is believed that many similar relics of ancient history may be secured in Palestine and other parts of the East.

A paper read before a newly organized "American Institute for Mining Engineers," at Wilkesbarre, relative to the waste of coal in mining and preparing for market, makes it appear that not only is from one-third to one-half the coal left in the mines a waste, due in great measure to bad engineering, but that from twenty-five to forty per cent. of that which reaches the surface is lost in breaking, screening and handling, by being crushed to powder. In consequence of this excessive waste apprehension was expressed that our coal deposits, immense and literally inexhaustible as they are, may become practically exhausted within the near future, unless more economical methods of mining shall be adopted.

PROF. CROMWELL'S Art Entertainments, at Library Hall, afford a really very delightful way of spending an hour or two, instructive also as it is delightful. The exhibition is all that such men as Oliver Wendell Holmes, J. G. Whittier, and others, have declared it to be, and we are sure that no person at all interested in the famous historical scenes and objects themselves will come away disappointed from the presentation of them in these entertainments. We are not wont to take special notice of such things, and now depart from the rule simply because the superior excellence of the exhibition seems to justify the exception.

CASE OF DR. SHOEPPE.

He Petitions the Governor for a Personal Interview—The Favor to be Granted.

The annexed letter was presented to Governor Geary on the 19th, by an influential citizen of Carlisle. Having read it carefully the Governor promised that he would grant a personal audience to Dr. Shoeppe, and would visit the prisoner after the adjournment of the Legislature. Having been asked if he would permit Dr. Shoeppe to linger in prison for an indefinite number of years, and if he would not release him during his official term, the Governor answered, "That depends on circumstances," but did not state what the circumstances were. The following is the prisoner's petition:

CARLISLE PRISON, PA., May 17.—To His Excellency, John W. Geary, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.—SIR: I beg your pardon, if I dare to intrude upon you with a respectful petition. It is a wise provision or our law which imposes upon the Chief Magistrate of this State the supreme revision and control over the prisons and other public institutions of the State. And their duty does not comprise alone the examination of the exterior condition of the different prisons and their management, but it has also always been the custom of the Governor to grant, at such inspections, an audience to the wants and petitions of the prisoners and inmates of these public institutions. It is thus a duty which does not only devolve upon the highest executive power of *this* State, but from the records of other States I have learned that a similar condition prevails there, and that the Governors of those States are invested with a similar authority.

According to this rule your Excellency has been at different times on a tour of inspection to the prisons and other public institutions of the Commonwealth.

Although this prison is not supported directly by means derrayed by the Treasury of the State, yet my case belongs to the judicial forum. You are my highest judge on earth, upon whom the Constitution has given the highest executive control of my case. From your decision there is no appeal except to God. I am, therefore, as long as I am here confined, not in the only direct, and supreme power at your disposition, but my condition is submitted also especially to your executive clemency and control, than of any power confined in one of our State prisons.

I beg, therefore, your excellency will kindly excuse me if I dare to respectfully ask you to do me the favor to grant me a personal audience. As my condition forbids me to call upon you at your residence, I take the liberty to respectfully ask you to do me the great favor to come and see me. I am innocent of the heinous crime, for the alleged commission of which I now lie under sentence of death, and I earnestly implore you to grant me the favor of a reprehension to meet face to face with my judge.

I refrained from expressing this, my petition, sooner, as I did not want to intrude upon you during the winter months, on account of the vast pressure of official business by which your Excellency is at that time surrounded.

Hoping that my most respectful petition will be favorably considered by your Excellency, I remain with great respect, your most obedient servant,

P. SHOEPPE, M. D.

LETTER FROM NASHVILLE, TENN.

Visit to the Industrial Exposition—Proceedings of the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church—The Convention Likely to Meet at Evansville, Ind., Next Year.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NASHVILLE, TENN., May 20, 1871.

VISIT TO THE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

The city is still crowded with visitors to the Industrial Exposition. By invitation the Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly visited the Exposition building in a body, at half past ten A. M. yesterday. This building is a wooden structure of immense proportions, situated on the corner of Broad and Spruce streets, in the eastern part of the city. There are many objects of interest, and the exhibition does credit to the enterprise of this great State. One of the objects of especial interest is a living alligator. A broad-brimmed palm leaf hat, which was presented to General Jackson by an Indian chief during the campaign in Illinois, and has long as required by said Board, on the same terms on which money is loaned from said Church edifice fund, and when not so required it may be loaned to others under direction of the Board of the American Baptist Home Mission Society; fourth, all interest arising from this fund prior to the first day of January 1, 1882, after paying the expense connected with the management of said fund, may be used to sustain the general missionary work in Illinois, if judged necessary by the Board of the Baptist General Association of Illinois, otherwise it shall be added annually to this church edifice fund; fifth, the American Baptist Home Mission Society agrees to appropriate in addition to our ordinary collections during the year from April 1st, 1871, to April 1, 1872, at least $10,000 for the work of missionary work in Illinois as may be necessary to supply any deficit in our general missionary contributions; such appropriations, however, shall be pro rata, and shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars; sixth, it shall be appointed by the Board of the Baptist General Association of Illinois, at its first meeting in each associational year, a Church Edifice Committee of five, including a Superintendent of Missions, which committee shall be specially charged with the duty of investigating all applications for loans and recommending to this Board the amount to be loaned on each application which shall not exceed one-third the value of the lot which shall be granted, which shall in no case exceed the time fixed by the American Baptist Home Missionary Society; now, therefore, we subscribers, in consideration of promises, do hereby agree to and with the American Baptist Home Missionary Society and with each other to pay the treasurer of said Society for the time being, to be appropriated to the objects of said church edifice fund as above agreed and specified, the sums set opposite our names respectively, the same to be paid in five equal instalments, unless otherwise specified by us in writing at the time of our several subscriptions, in which case we agree to pay the same as thus specified, together with interest payable annually, on such portions of the sum as such parts of our several subscriptions as remain unpaid.

The plan was read by Rev. Mr. Hobart, who made a speech in its support, and started the subscription with a pledge of $200. The speech and donation were followed by others, until the amount subscribed reached an aggregate of over one thousand dollars.

List of United States Patents

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending May 23d, 1871, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the COMMERCIAL, from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 115,047—Crevice searcher and cleaner for oil wells; Wm. Forker, Rockland.

No. 115,127—Oil tank; Henry F. Snyder and Geo. Snyder, Williamsport, and Antes Snyder, Freeport.

No. 115,129—Washing machine; Hiram Warner, Ridgeway.

115,142—Butter worker; Philander S. Woodard, Waterford.

115,145—Steam engine—John C. Woodhead, Allegheny City.

115,187—Rock-drilling machine; Gideon Frisbee, Titusville. Assigner to himself and Samuel E. Griscom, Shenandoah.

115,239—Head block; Hiram M. Popple, Warren.

RE-ISSUE.

No. 4,392—Kitchen boiler; William B. Scaife, Pittsburgh; design No. 4,224, dated July 12th, 1870.

TRADE MARKS.

No. 286—Medicine; Griffin Bros., Titusville.

No. 286—Tea; Fusiyama Tea Importing Company, Pittsburgh.

EXTENSION.

John L. Hall, of Pittsburgh; patent No. 17,430, dated June 2d, 1857, improvement in plows.

The Conventions.

To prevent confusion at the polls and in the printing of tickets, the following distinctions are made:

THE CONVENTION to nominate candidates for Controller, Treasurer and Director of the Poor shall be known as No. 1.

THE CONVENTION to nominate candidates for Commissioner and Surveyor, shall be known as No. 2.

THE CONVENTION to nominate candidates for District Attorney and Assistant District Attorney, shall be known as No. 3.

THE CONVENTION to nominate candidates for the Legislature, shall be known as No. 4.

JOSEPH DILWORTH, Chairman.
HENRY M. LONG, }
B. C. CHRISTY, } Secretaries.
3

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 20, 1871.

The House resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 16th of May was taken up, and amended so as to adjourn on the 23d of May, at 4 P. M., and was then passed and ordered to be sent back to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Davis (Democrat) offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, The House yesterday, in its action upon the amendments, made by the Senate to the House bill relative to the Philadelphia Registry law, has violated the courtesy due from one branch of the Legislature to another; in haste it peremptorily refused to take any action whatever upon said amendments commonly known as the Registry law, and has neither informed the Senate of its action thereon nor taken the usual steps to confer upon the subject of the differences between the two Houses thereon, and,

WHEREAS, The said amendments made by the Senate are of inestimable value to the people of this State, in that they provide for the purity of the ballot box and restore to the minority of the voters in the Philadelphia the right to a voice in the selection of the due proportion of election officers, of which right they have heretofore been unjustly deprived, by providing: First, that the return judges of election shall meet in the presence of the Court of Common Pleas to count up the returns thereof, and that said Court may summarily summon a sufficient number of returns; second, that the said Court may restore to the canvassers list the name of any qualified voter fraudulently or unjustly stricken off the said list, and thus prevent disqualification of voters by partisan advocates; and, third, that the minority of the people, through their representatives on the Board of Aldermen, shall have the right to select their due proportion of the judges and judges of election, instead of the majority of the Board of Aldermen appointing all of the said officers, and thus giving to the majority the entire control of the ballot box in the city of Philadelphia; and the said amendments would fully remedy and prevent the recurrence of the bloodshed heretofore occurring at the meeting of the Return Judges afterwards, as well as to put an end to the fraud and infamous frauds heretofore perpetrated in counting the votes of the people and in forging the returns thereof, therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate of Pennsylvania, that until the House shall receive the complimentary notice and discourteous action upon the bill aforesaid, and take the usual steps for a conference on the disagreement between the two Houses thereon, the Senate will appoint no committees of conference upon any bills upon which there are disagreements, and all Senate committees of conference now in existence are hereby discharged from the subject matter committed to them by the action of the Senate, and that the Clerk communicate this resolution to the House.

Mr. Mumma (Republican) inquired what effect the passage of this resolution would have on the appropriation bill, now in the hands of a committee of conference.

The Speaker replied that it would discharge them from any further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Billingfelt (Republican) doubted the power of the Senate to legally discharge any of the conference committees.

Mr. Evans (Republican) said that the resolution was simply intended to destroy the independent action of the co-ordinate branches of the Government.

Mr. Rutan (Republican) was not surprised at the resolution. It had been indicated by the course of the Republicans from the first day of the session. The Republicans are ready to accept this issue and go before the country on it. In fact, they were gratified that the resolution had been offered, because it placed the issue in the incendiary in the Senate in its true revolutionary position. If the Democrats could defeat the Appropriation bill, so could the Republicans.

Mr. Davis (Democrat) remarked at this point, "And may God save the right."

Several Republicans endeavored to gain the floor, but there were other cries from the Republican side of "Let the question be taken."

Mr. Rutan (Republican) asserted that it was absurd for the Senate to expect the House to confer upon the House for doing a thing now which had been done at least once before during the session on the same bill.

Mr. Mumma (Republican) expressed his wonder that any party, led by such experienced leaders as the Democratic party, were willing to go before the people on such an issue as that of stopping the Appropriation b

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, May 27, 1871.

Paris in Flames

A Terrible Day for the City.

ighting in Paris Ended--No Quarter Given to the Communists.

pecial to the World.]

ST. DENIS, TUESDAY NIGHT, May 23.—The fighting in Paris has ceased. Marshal McMahon and Presi- ent Thiers will enter to-morrow. The losses of the Communists were fearful. The troops gave no quarter, and many of the leaders of the Commune were captured and immediately shot.

escription of the Fighting in Paris on Monday.

LONDON, May 23.—The special correspondent of the Tribune at Paris, on Monday telegraphs that yesterday afternoon the insurgents were driven from Chateau de la Muette. They subsequently rallied and held the enciente with considerable tenacity, but were finally driven back with heavy loss by the troops of the Versailles and Asnieres. At nine o'clock Dombrowski, under cover of a couple of guns, charged the cemetery des Pauvres. He was met by a firm and withering fire, and the insurgents became broken and disorganized. However, they again attempted to storm the cemetery, and there was hand-to-hand fighting; but the report that Dombrowski was killed caused the insurgents to become panic-stricken. A pause of a few hours succeeded, when suddenly the batteries on the hill behind on the Enciente Railway, and showered a storm of shell and a hail of musketry poured on it. The insurgents essayed a terrible reply. Suddenly heavy firing from the north in the rear, and a mad panic ensued. Arms and packs were thrown away and all bolted, the officers leading. They surged and struggled and blasphemed up the quay in great confusion, shot and shell chasing them. They, in the extremity of the rout, made a last hazard and desperate attempt to make back another with their clubbed rifles. As the mass of fugitives swept along, up with the driving battalions of the Versailles, impartially push pane. The fire of the Versaillists reached nearly to the Seine, between the Arc de Triomphe and Rond Point, packed densely with fugitives. The Communists showed themselves behind a big breach, in the Place de la Concorde, and did not. The Versaillist battery below the arch swept bridges. The Versaillists passed on the Rue Peridiano to the open space at the top of the Boulevard Haussmann. Thence they could sweep Boulevard Malesherbes to Madelaine, and open way to the Rue Royale.

e Louvre, Tuileries and Other Great Buildings Fired by the Insurgents--Barricades still Holding Out--Terrible Explosion--Hotel e Ville Blown Up.

VERSAILLES, May 24.—The Louvre and the Tuileries are burning. They are said to have been ignited the Federals with petroleum.

Dombrowski is wounded and a prisoner at St. Denis.

LONDON, May 24, 1 P. M.—A terrible explosion has just occurred in the center of Paris, and it is considered probable that the Hotel de Ville has been blown up by the insurgents.

OUTSIDE OF PARIS, May 24.—The barricades in the Place Vendome and Place de la Concorde have not yet been carried, and the barricades opposite still hold out against the Government troops. The insurgents, however, are discouraged at the successes of the Versaillists. The losses of the latter are heavy.

The rong hopes are entertained that the finishing will be given to the Communistic cause.

LONDON, May 24.—*The News'* special from Versailles to the terminus of the Strasburg railroad was carried yesterday. There is indefatigable in the direction of operations looking to supply Paris with provisions.

The *Telegraph's* special says the foreign powers have ordered their representatives in Paris not to act with the insurgents. It is said that Washburne will not act in concert with other diplomats.

Delescluze, Communne Minister, was killed yesterday.

The Victorious March Continued.

VERSAILLES, May 24, Morning.—The Government troops yesterday dislodged the Federals from the Bourg Germain and elsewhere, and are to-day pursuing their victorious march. It is thought the Versailles will attempt to escape towards Bellevue and Pantin. Crowds of disguised looking men, destitute of uniforms and in rags, were taken prisoners.

The Tuileries Destroyed.

VERSAILLES, P. M., May 24.—Great fires are raging in all directions. The Tuileries has been entirely burned down. It is hoped the galleries of the Louvre may be saved.

Desperate Fighting on Tuesday.

[Special to the World.]

LONDON, May 24.—After a brief lull the fighting again recommenced yesterday, continuing all day. The troops of Generals Donai and Vinoy pounded the Tuileries, Louvre and Place Vendome, advancing behind the protection of the Federal fire every inch of ground. At daylight these positions still remained in the hands of the Federals. The Tuileries is seriously damaged by shells. The combined assault of all the troops is now going on.

errible Day for Paris--Destruction of a vast Pile of the City Inevitable--The slaughter Awful.

LONDON, Evening, May 24.—This has been a terrible day for Paris. The city is burning in many places, and the destruction of a great part of the Italian and Eastern districts seem inevitable. The communists still hold all the districts between Place Vendome, the Tuileries and Belleville. The troops are said to be within the fire from the Federal forts, barricades and mitrailleuses, but steadily gained ground. The slaughter is awful.

PRESBYTERIANISM.

ceedings of the Presbyterian Assemblies at Chicago, and Huntsville, Ala.

CHICAGO, May 23.—In the Presbyterian Assembly during the Finance Committee reported the accounts for the year ending April 1st, 1871, at $46,- 8, expenditures $40,352 33, balance $6,421 65, exclusive of expenses for the coming year to pay the salaries and printing minutes $6,000. It was recommended that the Stated Clerk have added to duties that of Treasurer of the General Assembly and that his salary be increased by one hundred dollars. The latter provision was adopted after an animated discussion, and further consideration of the report was postponed to take up the order of the day.

The Committee on Correspondence reported that fraternal addresses had been received from the Presbyterian Church of Canada and Scotland desiring friendly relations with the Church in the United States.

The Committee on Publication reported the work of the Board under the charge of the Committee, having periodical missionary business, and auditing the property of the former Board, and the publication Committee, had been consolidated.

The contract had been made for the erection of a building to occupy the middle and rear portions of the Chestnut street, Philadelphia, at a cost of $60,000. The building is in process of erection, and will be called the Presbyterian House of the Publications. It was recommended that Rev. Wm. Moon should undertake the preparation of the new work of Acts and Deliverances of the Supreme Judicatory of the Presbyterian Church, from the year 1788 to date. The whole circulation of the *Sabbath Visitor*, semi-monthly, for the year, has been one million eight hundred thousand copies.

The Board and the *Monthly Record* of one thousand copies. The book store for the past year amounted to $28,331 37, exclusive of sales by colporteurs, of whom one hundred and twenty-nine have been employed. The report was then followed by choosing editors of the *Latter Day Luminary*, which place he held until elected Bishop.

Funeral services will take place at St. Paul Church on Friday morning at ten o'clock. The services will be under the direction of Bishop Whitehouse, who will deliver the sermon.

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

Stanton, Republican Candidate for Auditor General, Serenaded.

NEW BRIGHTON, PA., May 22.—Col. Stanton, the Republican nominee for Auditor General, was serenaded at the residence this evening by a large number of his fellow-citizens, headed by the New Brighton Cornet band. In reply to the address of welcome, the Colonel made an appropriate and eloquent address, thanking his friends for their kind attention of the honor conferred upon him. The Colonel has opened here with enthusiasm, and Stanton's friends promise one thousand majority. The ticket this fall is Beaver county.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 24, 1871.

The upward speculation in gold made no progress to-day. Holders, however, move confidently, in view of the shipments likely to take place during the early summer. The chief obstacle to the rise is the vague apprehension that the Treasury may do something to depress the market. Its power, however, is, comparatively speaking, limited; and if it should not succeed in placing a considerable amount of its new bonds in Europe, the lower it keeps the price the greater the shipments will be.

—Government bonds have been without feature, prices ruling steady. In regard to the new loan there is nothing new to notice, the amount subscribed standing at about $65,000,000. The efforts of the Secretary to make money abundant have only succeeded thus far in giving speculators an opportunity to advance prices at the Stock Exchange. As far as the current of investment has been turned, it has been into first-class railroad bonds rather than into the new United States five per cents, loan.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York, to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117¼	117¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¼	113¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¼	113¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113½	113½
10-40s	109¼	109¼
Gold	111¼	111¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111¼
United States 6s of 1881	117¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¼
United States 5-20s of 1865 (new)	113¼
United States 10-40s	109
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¾
Union Pacific Railroad	93½
Central Pacific Railroad	102
Currency Sixes	118¼

—It is stated on positive terms that a radical change is about to be made in the management of the Erie Railway, and that a number of railway magnates now in this city have combined for this purpose and for the total reorganization of the Erie Directory. Prominent officers of the great trunk lines are now in this city and held several secret conferences within the past few days at the Grand Opera house. At these meetings Messrs. Schell, Clark, and others of the Vanderbilt party were present. It is said that, finding American credit abroad to be seriously affected by the differences between the Erie management and the foreign owners of Erie shares, a number of capitalists and railroad men set to work as mediators, and after the consolidation finally arranged a basis upon which both parties to the war have agreed to cease hostilities. Regarding the change in the Erie Directory, and the sudden restoration of confidence in its securities, it is claimed that the first good result of this arrangement will be that an extraordinary meeting of the Erie Directory will be held in a few days, when the report of the Committee of Investigation, recently appointed, will be submitted, and it is stated that the resignation of three, if not more, of the present Directory will be offered.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	4:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
J. & H.	90½	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	100%
Do. Scrip	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Erie	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Reading	115¾	115¾	115¾	116	116	116
Canton	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
Mich. Cent	124	124	124	124	124	124
Mich. Southern	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
Illinois Cent	130½	130½	130½	130½	130½	130½
Pitts. Ft. Wayne	128	128½	128½	128½	128½	128½
Chicago	86	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	87
Do. pref	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Rock Island	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
St. Paul	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Do. pref	94	94	94	94	94	94
Fort Wayne	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Ohio & Miss	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Chic. & Alton	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
Do. pref						
R. I. & Erie						
C. C. & I. C.						
Canton	60	60	60	60	60	60
Quicksilver						
Mariposa	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Adams Ex	90	90	90	90		
Wells F	45	45	45	45		
American Ex	85	85	85	85		
U. S. Ex	53	53	53	53		
Gold	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼

PRESBYTERIAN.

ceedings of the Presbyterian Assemblies at Chicago, and Huntsville, Ala.

CHICAGO, May 23.—In the Presbyterian Assembly during the Finance Committee reported the accounts for the year ending April 1st, 1871, at $46,- 8, expenditures $40,352 33, balance $6,421 65, exclusive of expenses for the coming year to pay the salaries and printing minutes $6,000. It was recommended that the Stated Clerk have added to duties that of Treasurer of the General Assembly and that his salary be increased by one hundred dollars. The latter provision was adopted after an animated discussion, and further consideration of the report was postponed to take up the order of the day.

The Committee on Correspondence reported that fraternal addresses had been received from the Presbyterian Church of Canada and Scotland desiring friendly relations with the Church in the United States.

The Committee on Publication reported the work of the Board under the charge of the Committee, having periodical missionary business, and auditing the property of the former Board, and the publication Committee, had been consolidated.

The contract had been made for the erection of a building to occupy the middle and rear portions of the Chestnut street, Philadelphia, at a cost of $60,000. The building is in process of erection, and will be called the Presbyterian House of the Publications. It was recommended that Rev. Wm. Moon should undertake the preparation of the new work of Acts and Deliverances of the Supreme Judicatory of the Presbyterian Church, from the year 1788 to date. The whole circulation of the *Sabbath Visitor*, semi-monthly, for the year, has been one million eight hundred thousand copies.

The Board and the *Monthly Record* of one thousand copies. The book store for the past year amounted to $28,331 37, exclusive of sales by colporteurs, of whom one hundred and twenty-nine have been employed. The report was then followed by choosing editors of the *Latter Day Luminary*, which place he held until elected Bishop.

Funeral services will take place at St. Paul Church on Friday morning at ten o'clock. The services will be under the direction of Bishop Whitehouse, who will deliver the sermon.

HARRISBURG.

nocratic State Convention.

ral McCandless and Capt. Cooper ominated--The Vallandigham Platform Indorsed.

[Special Dispatch to the Commercial.]

HARRISBURG, PA., May 25, 2 A. M., 1871.

The nominees of the Democratic State Convention are General William McCandless, of Philadelphia, and Captain John H. Cooper, of Lawrence county.

The resolutions favor the revision of the Constitution, and indorse the course of Democrats in the Legislature; proclaim against Radical high registry laws; denounce the force Congress; declare the public debt to be binding upon the existing system of federal government; assert that the tariff should be raised; ask for the equalization of soldiers' bounties, and recognizing the binding obligation of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States as they now exist, and deprecate the use of issues which have been settled in the war and by the authority constitutionally applied.

OBITUARY.

h of Bishop Clark, of the M. E. Church.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—Bishop David W. Clark, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died peacefully at 20 minutes past nine o'clock this morning. Bishops Janes and members of the family alone were present.

Bishop Clark was born at Mount Desert, Maine, August 3, 1812, was admitted on trials in New York since in 1843, receiving his first appointment Stamford, Connecticut. In 1847 he was stationed Troy, N. Y., where he remained four years. He was sent to Poughkeepsie, New York, and next year followed choose editor of the *Ladies' Repository* in Cincinnati, which place he held until elected Bishop.

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PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871.

REMARKS—We notice in our exchanges from all sections of the country that the prospect for a heavy crop of wheat was never more cheering at this season of the year, and should it escape the evils which sometimes defeat all, and be safely housed, the prosperity of the country will be filed to overflowing. This will be glad tidings to the great mass of the people who are consumers of flour. With a heavy stock on hands and an average new yield, flour can scarcely rule higher, but may recede a little. The demand and activity observable in the markets last week is maintained. Dealers on every hand report an active demand, and as the stocks are full and complete, prices moderate, and terms easy, there is no reason why business men should not have "their hands full." Prices show but little change.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by river and rail for the past two weeks. They will be found useful for reference:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	3,541	3,565	7,106
Apples, bbls	561	443	804
Cheese, boxes	707	1,646	2,353
Corn, sacks	1,618	5,926	6,543
Wheat, sacks	5,118	4,324	9,442
Barley, sacks	568	278	846
Peas, sacks	719	644	1,356
Oats, sacks	5,360	7,177	12,541
Butter, packages	271	390	661
Bacon, pieces	642	1,705	2,349
Bacon, tierces	411	290	701
Dried beef, tierces	40	37	77

The following are the wholesale rates unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Soda ash 48 per cent 4¼@4½ ₱ lb; do high test refined 4½@4¾.

APPLES—Scarce and in demand; sales old prime russets at $7 00@8 00 ₱ bbl. Inferior at lower figures. Receipts 50 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales are reported at 70@75c ₱ gallon, as per quality; 1 gallon buckets $10 50 ₱ gallon.

BROOM CORN—We have no change to note in prices, which quote the market weak, with sales in a small way at 6@6c for red; 5@6c for green.

BRANS—There is more demand, and prices have advanced. We are reported sales of city bran at $1 20@2 00.

BEESWAX—Sales are reported in a regular way at at 28@30c ₱ lb. The market is not active.

BAKING POWDER—There is quite an active demand, and we are reported the following as the latest: Banner cans ₱ doz, $1 15; ½-lb cans, $3 25; 1-lb cans, $6; 5-lb cans, $30.

BUTTER—The supply is in excess of the demand, the market dull and hard to quote, strictly good fresh rolls bringing 16@17c ₱ lb. Receipts 50 packages.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Prices remain unchanged and trade reported moderately fair. We quote: Shoulders, plain, 7¾; sugar-cured canvassed 10¾c; Sides, ribbed, 10c; Clear do, 11c; Sugar-cured Hams, canvassed, 15c; plain, 14½c; Breakfast Bacon 14c Plain and 15c Canvassed; Dried Beef 18@19c. Mess Pork $20 00 ₱ bbl. Lard, prime kettle rendered, 11@12c; in buckets and kegs 12¾@13c ₱ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales of Pennsylvania, at $6 00@6 50 and Philadelphia $5 50.

CORN MEAL—Demand limited, with sales in a small way at $2 25 ₱ bbl; 90 ₱ bushel.

COUNTRY—We quote as follows: Shoulders, 6@6½c; sides, ribbed, 7@7½c; clear sides, 8@8½c; hams, 9@11@12c. Lard 9@10c.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; Star, full weight, 19c; short weight 17c; stearine 19@20c.

CARBON OIL—Market firm with an upward tendency in prices. Sales of standard brands in a jobbing way at 25@26c; small sales made from store at the usual advance.

CEMENTS—Louisville Hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl; Beeson's Phoenix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Johnston, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $2 50@3 75 ₱ ton.

CHEESE—The receipts since our last have materially increased, amounting to 138 boxes. We are reported sales of new to Goshen at 15½@16c ₱ lb; Ohio Factory at 14½@15c, and Western Reserve at 12@12½c. Little choice in the market.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches and apples are becoming scarce and are hard to quote. The nominal rates are as follows: Peaches—quarters halves, unpeeled 12@13c; halves 14@15c; peeled 20@22c ₱ lb. Apples—prime quarters, unpeeled, 7@8c; halves, 9@10c. Cherries dull and hard to dispose of.

FEATHERS—The market is not active. We are reported sales of live geese, No. 1, from first hands, at 74@75c; store 80c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The receipts are light and prices have an upward tendency. We quote good fresh eggs at 15@17c, some holders asking figures higher.

CANNED ARTICLES—The current rates were: Peaches—2-lb cans $2 00@2 50 ₱ doz; 3-lb cans $3 00@3 50. Tomatoes—3-lb cans $2 50@2 70. Winslow's Corn—$2 50@2 75 ₱ doz.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last, 338 bbls. Prices are unchanged. Mills and stores hold ample stocks and will make no concessions. We quote as follows: Amber in barrels, $7 00@7 25; Amber, Minnesota, in barrels, $7 10; in sacks $6 80. The leading operators report sales of store and western brands: Choice spring wheat, $6 75@7 00; wheat, $6 75@7 00; white wheat, $7 25; choice Minnesota $7 25; sales of packed from $7 50@8 00 ₱ barrel less. Jobbers' receipts since our last were 564 barrels. Rye flour is in fair demand with sales at $6@6 25 ₱ barrel.

GRAIN—The following are the receipts of wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley since our last:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	656	Barley	275
Corn	815	Rye	134
Oats	1,225		
Total			3,118

The following are the ruling figures of the leading market: Red—red, $1 46@1 46; white, $1 56@1 56, with an upward tendency. Oats are held firmly, the demand exceeds the supply, the tendency being to advance sales from first hands at 58@59c, and from store in a small way 60@65c; sale 1 car to arrive at 63c. Corn—Shelled is sold by the car load mixed to prime yellow 68, 70@71c. The principal demand was for car corn for feeding purposes at 72@74c. Rye—We quote nominally at $1 00@1 03. Barley—Nothing doing; spring held at 80@85c. Buckwheat 90@95c ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—Trade is reported very active, sugar particularly in demand. We quote:

Sugars—Cuba fair to prime refining 6¾c; silver drips 6¾c; extra honey 6¾c; lower grades 6¾@6¾c.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 10c; A coffee, 9¾c; B coffee, 9¾; extra C 9¾c; C yellow 16c.

Coffee Sugars—There is a fair demand for New Orleans choice at 11¼c; prime 10¾c; good 9¾c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11¾c; prime 11c; good 10¾c.

New Orleans Molasses—The ruling rates are for good 62c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

Coffees—Strictly prime at 19c; prime 18¾c; good 18½@18½c; fair 18¼@18½c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c. Gunpowder fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 85c; fair 60@70c. Souchong fancy $1 30; good 90c; fair 70@80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 20c; Cassia 50c.

Rice—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9¾c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

HAY—Receipts continue light; sales from wagon are reported at $18@20; baled on wharf $17@19.

HUSKS—Sales in a regular way at 2½@2¾c.

HOMINY—Sales at $5 50 ₱ bbl.

HIDES—Green salted (calf weights) 10¼@ 11¾c; green butchers' (cow and steer) 7@8c; green salted kip 14@16c; do calf 16@18c.

LARD OIL—Sales Pittsburgh No. 1 at 95@98c; No. 2 at 65@66c ₱ gallon; Chicago and Cincinnati winter strained 90@90c ₱ gallon.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white, at $2 25 ₱ bbl; Eastern $1 75 ₱ bbl.

HEMP—Kentucky $175 per ton; rough dressed 14c ₱ lb.

MILL FEED—Market firm at $1 40@1 50 for bran and $1 65@1 85 ₱ cwt for middlings. Oat meal $7 50.

POTATOES—The supply is light; choice peach blows find ready sale at $1 15@1 20 on track; store at $1 25@1 30 per bushel; new continue to come in in a small way in the figures; Jersey sweets $5 ₱ bbl.

GREEN PEAS—Sell at $6 00@7 00 ₱ bbl from store.

STRAWBERRIES—Command 20@30c ₱ quart by the case.

PAPER—Printing, rag, 13@14c ₱ lb; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 4½@6½c; wrapping, straw 3½@4½c; wrapping, manila, 12@13c.

PEANUTS—Sales of Tennessee at 9½@10c ₱ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales ¼ lb cans $1 50; ½ lb $3 00; 1 lb $6 00 ₱ doz.

RAGS—The receipts are heavy and prices weaker; we quote at 4@4¼c ₱ lb.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c ₱ lb.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is held at $2 20@2 25; clover and timothy not quotable.

POULTRY—The supply is light, and it will be some time ere the spring brood of young chickens will be ready for the market. We quote at 80@90c ₱ pair.

SAPOLIO—Sales at $6 50 per half gross.

SOAP—Colgate's sterling soap, $3 75 ₱ box; Babbitt's, 11c; Oakley's, 9½c; chemicals of all description, Scofield, Shurtleff & Co.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 1½c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—We can report sales of city rendered at 8@8¼c ₱ lb.

WOODENWARE—Pails, 2 hoop, $2 35; 3 hoop, $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 3 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $2 75.

WILLOWWARE—We are reported sales of Muskingum, Ohio, willows at 8c ₱ lb; Kentucky do at 10c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 92c; common to mixed 90c; proof rectified $1 05; rye and corn $1 05@1 10; old Monongahela whisky $4@8 ₱ gal, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE, COMMERCIAL OFFICE, May 25, 1871.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was a firm one, holders generally were demanding a slight advance in prices from the previous day's figures. The advantage of the market is still on the side of holders, who will no doubt make good use of the same. The following are the latest figures:

CRUDE.

The closing figures were: Spot 12¼c; May 13c; S. O. till July 12¾c; B. O. till July 13c; S. O. all year 12c; B. O. all year 13¼c.

SALES.

2,000 bbls S. O. till July 12¾c
2,000 bbls S. O. till July 12¾c
1,000 bbls S. G. till July 12¾c
1,000 bbls S. O. all year 12c
1,500 bbls each June, July and August, at Parker's Landing $4 95

REFINED.

The market was a fair one with a good inquiry. Buyers were shy and not inclined to purchase more than was required to meet current engagements. We quote nominally as follows: Spot 25c; May, 25¼@ 25¾c; June, 26c; July, 25½c; July, August, and September, 26¾c; B. O. till July, 25¾c.

6,000 bbls, 1,000 June, 1,000 July 26c
1,000 bbls, B O to October 25¾c
1,000 bbls, June, July, and August 26c
1,500 bbls, 500 each July, August, and Sept 26c

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, May 24.—The *Herald* says: The Market opened this morning with a fair inquiry, with sellers scarce. During the day prices appreciated considerably, and at the close sales were made at an advance of 10c per barrel. We quote the following:

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper road, regular $4 75
1,000 bbls upper road, spot 4 75
1,000 bbls upper road, spot 4 73½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot 4 90
1,000 bbls lower road, S. O. 90 days 4 90
500 bbls Rouseville, spot 4 90
500 bbls Rouseville, spot 4 90
500 bbls Rouseville, spot 4 80
1,000 bbls seller's 60 days 4 75
1,000 bbls lower road, seller's 60 days 4 75

NEW YORK, May 24.—Closing of the market the 23d.—Market strong; crude in bulk is quiet at 14½c; sales 700 bbls at 14½c. Refined quoted at 25c; sales 1,000 each for June and July, and 2,000 bbls Philadelphia delivery: Some few large sales made to speculators at steady prices and market firm. Delivered—Standard white, May, 25c; sales 1,000 bbls standard white, June, at 25¾c; 2,000 bbls July 25¾c; 1,000 bbls August 26c; 1,000 bbls September 26¼c; 2,000 July, August and September, 26c; 5,000 bbls August 26c.

OIL CITY, May 24.—Market quiet, not much inquiry, but firm; a sale of 46 gravity, on cars, at Oil City, was made last evening at 25¾c. Pumping was held at 24 5/8 on lower road, and 47 gravity at $5 05 @5 10 at Oil City.

TITUSVILLE, May 24.—Market very firm at $4 70@ 4 72½.

HONESVILLE, May 24.—Market firm and active at $4 60@4 65.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 24.—Market quiet at $4 80@4 85.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—Market firm; S. W. 25½c bid; May, 25¾c bid; June 25¾@25¾c; July, August and September 26c; refined 13½c.

NEW YORK, May 24, 3 P. M.—Market held very firm. Crude 15c, with 14¼c bid for lines. Refined 26c. Spot ½ would probably be paid.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24, 5 P. M.—Crude 14¼c. Refined—May, 25¾c bid; June 25¾@26c; July 26¼c asked and 26¾c asked; September 26¾c asked. Market weaker. No advance.

OIL CITY, May 24.—Market firm; upward tendency; asking $4 95 to $5 00 on lower creek; Oil City $5 15 @5 20.

TITUSVILLE, May 24.—Market quiet but very firm; $4 80 freely held; sellers ask $4 85. Not anything done yet to-day.

TIDIOUTE, May 24.—Market very firm at $4 75. PARKER'S LANDING, May 24.—Market firm at $4 85 @4 90.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871.

REMARKS.—Since the weather has settled, and grives token of continuing warm, wool growers have commenced to shear in earnest. As yet, however, but little wool has reached this market, small lots coming in daily, clipped from fatted market sheep. Leading dealers are of opinion that in the course of two or three weeks the market will fairly open, when lively transactions are anticipated. The quality of the wool, nearly all the odd lots having been hunted up to keep the mills running. As prices are fair, it is supposed that growers will at once put their wool on the market. The following are the ruling prices in this market at present:

Common fleece, ₱ lb	42@43c
Combing fleece, ₱ lb	43@45c
Fine fleece, ₱ lb	45@47c
Tub washed fleece, ₱ lb	47@47c

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

MAY 17.—The market for domestic fleece in the absence of supplies remains quiet; the stock is very light, and composed principally of undesirable qualities, which dealers are not inclined to purchase to any extent at present rates. There has been a little more doing on the Pacific coast, prices generally are still above the views of buyers, which in a measure restricts business; 56@58c is freely offered, but holders generally ask 60c. Pulled wool has been to a fair ward slowly, and meets with ready sale at full rates. Carpet wools are scarce and wanted. Other foreign continue in active request, and prices generally firm in sellers favor. The sales are 8,000 ℔s medium fleece at 56c; 2,000 ℔s low unwashed, 32c; 2,000 ℔s unwashed pulled wool, 50c; 4,000 ℔s burry super pulled, 42½c; 35,000 ℔s scoured, 75@85c; 6,000 ℔s tub-washed, 62c; 25,000 ℔s extra pulled, 50,000 ℔s spring wool from California, 40,000 ℔s fall clip California, 100,000 ℔s unwashed South American, 95,000 ℔s Cape, 400,000 ℔s Montevideo pulled and 18,000 ℔s foreign scoured, on private terms.—*Price Current.*

MAY 20.—We have no change to note in the market for domestic fleece. There is considerable inquiry from manufacturers, which enables holders to maintain prices, notwithstanding the low quality of the bulk of their stocks. The supply is pretty well exhausted, and full rates are obtained on all transactions. California is rather quiet although there is more disposition to meet the views of holders, and the market closes steady with an improved demand. Pulled wool continues in request, and with a moderate supply, prices are maintained. The market for foreign has not been very active, but the stock is very much reduced, and as there is still considerable inquiry for desirable lots, prices continue steady and firm. The sales are 50,000 ℔s No. 2 fleece at 55c; 2,000 ℔s burry Wisconsin, at 45c; 4,000 ℔s Georgia, part burry, 45@45c; 20,000 ℔s extra pulled wool, 50@52½c; 18,000 ℔s super pulled, 47½@53c; 30,000 ℔s spring clip California, 37½@ 42½c; 40,000 ℔s fall clip do., 30c; 4,000 ℔s unwashed pulled, 47c; 25,000 ℔s pulled Mestiza, 54c; 30,000 ℔s unwashed, 10,000 ℔s pulled, 30,000 ℔s Cordova, 50c; 9,000 ℔s mixed Montevideo, 52c; 4,000 ℔s fine pulled, 60c; 19,000 ℔s Buenos Ayres, 60c; 4,000 ℔s pulled, 40,000 ℔s washed Smyrna, 10,000 ℔s Bandu Oriental, and 9,000 ℔s scoured Mestiza, on private terms.—*Price Current.*

PHILADELPHIA.

MAY 17.—There is very little doing, but prices are firm. Small lots of new are arriving, and sell at 39@ 42c for unwashed, and 50@52c for washed. About 20,000 ℔s sold in lots at 72@54c for X X; 50@53c for X; 46c for medium and coarse. Jamestown, Jefferson county, Wisconsin and western fine sells at from 47@50c; medium 49@52c; coarse 46@48c; dark colored prairie lots at 46@47c for all grades; fine delaine, 51@52c; ¼-blood 35@37½c for bright lots; dark colored prairie fine unwashed 29@31c; combing and delaine unwashed 42c; three-quarters blood 50@52c; quarter tub washed 58@60c for choice, and 55@56c for fair: pulled wools are scarce and sell at 46@48c for super and lambs and extra.

MAY 20.—The quiet condition of the market noted at the close of our last issue still continues, owing to the want of buyers and sellers meeting in opening views. Small lots of new clip from adjoining counties and the West have made their appearance, which have been taken upon arrival at full figures. The manufacturers are purchasing only to meet pressing wants, hopeful of lower prices as the season advances. There is more inquiry from New York, to come here, 1,000 bales carpet wool and 150,000 ℔s domestic fleece. The sales comprise:

10,000 ℔s Ohio new fleece	50c
15,000 ℔s Ohio new washed	55@55c
do do unwashed	39@42c
1,500 ℔s Ohio new fine	50c
11,000 ℔s Ohio new fine	52c
3,000 ℔s Ohio new fine	53c
1,000 ℔s Ohio new heavy	43c
5,000 ℔s Ohio new fat sheep	39@41c

—*Price Current.*

BOSTON.

MAY 20.—The wool market has been comparatively quiet during the past week, and the sales of consequence foot up but a small aggregate. But this is in a great measure owing to a lack of supplies, while the extreme rates at which the article is held serves, also, to check the demand from consumers. The latter have not yet realized an advance on their products corresponding to the enhanced cost of wool. Hence they are moving very cautiously, and anxiously awaiting the arrival of the new fleece clip. In the meantime they are making a shift to get along by substituting California and foreign wools, though these have now advanced to such a point as renders the alternative of but little practical value.

The stocks of wool now offering, both fleece and pulled, amount to a mere bagatelle. There are no large lots of any grades to be had, and the desirable parcels are in few hands and held above the views of buyers. The latter would like to obtain supplies sufficient to keep their machinery employed until new wool fleece can be reasonably well seasoned. They are willing to pay at least two cents a pound more for old clip than the probable cost of the corresponding grades of new.

With a little concession on the part of sellers, the market would immediately be swept clean of everything in the shape of old wool. But the latter are very indifferent, as they have so little to sell; though we believe the wool would be good policy for all wool prices drop a little at this late stage of the season, for the reason that the new clip must be higher rates than can be afterward maintained. Unless this is done there is reason to fear that there will be no profit either to

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TITLES MILITARY AND ACADEMICAL.

Foreigners have often asserted that Americans have a peculiar fondness for titles. Supposing the assertion correct, the penchant must be admitted even by their enemies to be rather a foible than a fault. For one palliation, they despise hereditary distinctions, and restrict their fancy to those titles which imply or seem to imply a certain self-acquired or individual superiority, or the public recognition of such excellence. The only titles which most of them value are those which their fellows spontaneously confer upon them. In the old days before the war, persons were certainly to be found here and there all over the country, who appeared much to relish the names which denoted military dignity and command. What more natural? These names were not bought, but were each a certificate of the estimation in which the person who bore it was held by the people, the fountain of honor Even the man who had never been formally invested with any military rank, but who from time to time, or perhaps constantly, heard himself addressed as captain, or colonel, or general, could not help being now and then conscious of an agreeable titillation of the nerves, in the thought that he must be endowed with somewhat of the military air—of the "eye like Mars to threaten and command,"—how otherwise account for the designation? The address was surely much adapted to cherish a comfortable self-esteem, and to diffuse among the people a certain martial dignity of carriage. Its only bad effect was seen in those whose ideal of the military character was mean and false, generating swagger, bluster and similar deformities of manner. "The infliction of the military eye," sometimes practiced to justify the title and sometimes as a mere experiment, was also occasionally followed by unpleasant consequences among children and ladies of delicate nerves. But the war came, and by making the people familiar with its terrible realities, pretty much abolished the harmless dilettanteism to which we refer.

But are the Americans fonder of titles than the English are? Yes, it should really seem that they do grasp more eagerly after designations which are in themselves credentials of personal superiority. This taste is a characteristic of republicanism. The people being the fountain of honor, every man is naturally pleased with a distinction which indicates his own exaltation in the popular judgment. In the prevalence of this feeling we may possibly find the secret of the ridiculous, if not lamentable, degradation of the higher academical degrees among us. Properly a degree of the kind is a testimonial of superiority which owes all its real worth to the attested qualifications of the body which confers it and all its utility to the popular recognition of the elevation and purity of the source from which it is derived. The title bestows distinction and commands respect among the multitude. In the old countries where the system is more carefully guarded from abuse, an academical degree is of great practical value, capital which cannot be estimated in money, but which is at once an introduction to the best society and to profitable and respectable employment. The man entitled to do so seldom neglects when writing his name, to append the initial letters which denote his dignity. In the United States the traditional impression of this estimate of academical degrees is still so strong that in spite of facts, the possession of the distinction raises a certain presumption, especially among the simpler portion of the public in favor of the possessor. This impression, however, cannot continue much longer, in fact must become completely effaced unless a decided and general stand be speedily taken by those who alone have it in their power to arrest the process of degradation. The current to be resisted is vehement, as both candidates and colleges abound. Of the former many care little or not at all for anything in the degree but the honor, greater or less, which it secures them among the people; of the latter many either have no adequate feeling of the responsibility involved in their functions, or their feeling on the subject is quite overcome by the necessities of their condition. With them

"Poverty, and not ambition is so more."

Avarice is really not too hard a word to apply to that eagerness for material aid, whether in the form of donations, bequests or tuition fees which impels a college president or board of trustees to forget or to disregard the higher obligations of their position. The candidate for such honors is frequently rather ridiculous than blameworthy, as he may fancy himself to have an indisputably valid claim to whatever honors a college can confer. If he had misgivings they are very likely to vanish on finding himself decorated, and receiving congratulations on his promotion.

It is, however, only just to acknowledge that within the last three or four years there have been manifest signs of a reaction against an abuse which for a while threatened the utter destruction of one of the most valuable features of the old academical system. In fact, the evil is of a kind to work out its own cure. Let an honorary degree cease to be a distinction, and even the most feeble minded ambition will cease to seek for it. Then, some effect was produced by indignant remonstrances from over the water. Serious alarm was felt in Great Britain, especially North of the Tweed, lest "the semi-lunar fardels," as Dr. Cox calls them, should be quite divested of their potency and fascination through the trifling of our colleges with the mystical symbols. One can fancy the disgust of an Edinburgh D.D. of the first rank on learning that the pastor of some wild Highland parish, had been raised to the same academical dignity with himself, by the act of a college in the backwoods of the United States. But the most effective agencies of all in producing the reaction to which we allude have been the awakening of a deeper interest in the higher education, and the elevation of the standard of scholarship in the colleges. In reference to academical titles the effect has been somewhat like the influence of the war regarding military titles. Doubtless before many years the result will be that mere titular distinction will seem valuable only as evidence of real acquisitions or actual position.

AN EDITOR GETS KNOWLEDGE IN WASHINGTON.

People tolerably well informed had some time ago, we fancy, pretty much made up their winds respecting the direction of English sympathies during our civil war. The subject was thoroughly discussed on each side of the water, and every one who felt able to make a contribution to the knowledge of the questions in dispute, published his or her morsel or particle of information. No fact, no conjecture, no whisper of what some important somebody had prattled to some other important or unimportant somebody, was allowed to remain in obscurity, if the divulgement of the whisper seemed likely to rectify or enlighten the popular mind as to what England did, or wished, or was tempted to do for the overthrow of the American Government. Really the subject seemed exhausted, worn utterly threadbare. But the *Independent* does not think so; to it the topic is still fresh and interesting. It seems that when "the editor was in Washington last winter he received important and *reliable* information concerning the action of France and England in relation to the desire of the English and French Governments to recognize the confederacy." "This information," says the editor, "we communicated to the public in a letter in this journal." Then the editor immediately adds, Lord GRANVILLE took pains to deny vehemently in the House of Commons that such a proposition had ever been entertained." Of course when making this vehement denial in that aristocratic presence his lordship flourished a fresh number of the big weekly in his aristocratic hand. Where else could he have heard of a charge which had been made years before, and published in all the newspapers of the world? Well, the editor having been so conspicuously contradicted by so conspicuous a personage, feels bound in honor to prove that his original information was *reliable*, by which he doubtless means trustworthy or correct. He therefore cites from the Memphis *Appeal* the testimony of a rebel agent in England, one MCRAE, who says that "Mr. ROEBUCK told him expressly that Lord PALMERSTON sympathized wholly with the South, and expressed in energetic language his intention of recognizing the Confederacy in the event of a rebel victory at Gettysburg. He also stated that the Government was 'pressed hard' by the Emperor of the French to recognize the Confederacy." Comment on such futilities seems hardly necessary, and yet it may be well to remind some readers that this Southern statement, evidently published by the Memphis editor for a mischievous purpose and quoted by the New York editor for a paltry purpose, does not add a scintilla world's knowledge. It has all along been known to everybody that Lord PALMERSTON wholly sympathized with the insurgents, and that LOUIS NAPOLEON earnestly pressed the English Cabinet to recognize the Confederacy. But every one also knows that, in a matter of the kind, the English government was not likely to be led into decisive action by the personal feelings of any one or even more than one member, and there is good reason to believe that, some time before the battle of Gettysburg, so strong a Northern sentimen had been kindled in England that no Cabinet would have dared to unite with the French Emperor in destroying the great Anglo-Saxon republic. Another thing: when Lord GRANVILLE vehemently denied that the French emperor's proposition had ever been entertained, he made the denial in the presence of many persons who, if the statement was false, knew that he was lying. To all who know how such a position would appear to an assembly of English gentlemen, the supposition of falsehood in the premises will appear quite untenable. Doubtless Lord GRANVILLE spoke the truth, and the proposal referred to never was entertained by the English Cabinet.

With reference to the testimony of Mr. JOHN ARTHUR ROEBUCK, M. P., we need have no difficulty. He is a grandson of the JOHN ROEBUCK who founded the famous Carron Iron Works in Scotland, and who, during the war of the American Revolution, wrote and published a pamphlet in which he threw the whole blame and guilt of the war upon the Colonists, whom he charged with the most notorious folly, wickedness and ingratitude. The grandson, JOHN ARTHUR, born in Madras, in the East Indies, seems to have taken into his constitution in childhood some of the least admirable qualities of the native races. Having become a politician in England, he made speeches and wrote histories and pamphlets which, upon the whole, have gained him no great credit for either accuracy or fidelity. Of one of his books a leading authority said "it was reserved for Mr. ROEBUCK's work to be offensive without eloquence, and morose without genius." Long a liberal and a reformer, he became the vehement and uncompromising champion of things as they were. Hence he hates the United States with the malignity of a renegade, joined to a peculiar rancor apparently derived by inheritance from his grandfather. During our civil war, whenever he "got on his legs" in the House of Commons, he raved against the North with the fury of a madman, pouring out torrents of frantic abuse in the vocabulary of billingsgate. He was the person from whom MCRAE got his information concerning the purposes of the English Cabinet touching recognition. But even he could report nothing more than that Lord PALMERSTON swore that he was in favor of the measure if the South gained a great victory in Pennsylvania, a declaration of little value under the circumstances, as we have already said.

MEXICAN NEWS.

In the budget of late Mexican news there are several items of more than ordinary interest. The truth is the indifference with which Americans commonly regard the land of the "Montezumas, in whose halls so many of them once revelled," is hardly creditable to their character. Are not Mexicans men and brethren, if not brothers? Are they not Republicans, whom political sympathies and the MONROE doctrine bind us to defend against the intrigues of Europeans, monarchists and other ravenous wolves? Is not their territory conterminous to ours on the south, and consequently is it not ours in the decrees of "manifest destiny?" So at any rate many Americans think, against whose audacious logic this is not the place to offer either argument or protest. Certainly it is well to know something of the general political situation in Mexico, especially at the present time, when important events are believed to be impending. The re-election of JUAREZ is said to be rendered almost certain by a rupture in the party opposed to him, and his re-election is believed to make civil war throughout the republic a necessity. Another truly significant item is that the condition of the finances of the republic is simply deplorable, large sums of money being expended to carry this and that election, while every official makes it a point to fill his own pocket. With one or two exceptions, the newspapers are subsidized either by the President, or by the candidates for place, the JUAREST papers drawing their pay directly from the national treasury. It is also a noteworthy fact that one prominent newspaper has lately produced a sensation by arguing that sooner or later Mexico will be absorbed by the United States, and that the sooner the better it will be for Mexico. The argument, though much talked about, seems to have called forth neither remonstrance nor indignation, a negative fact which perhaps indicates an important change in Mexican public opinion. But in the entire budget of news which conveys an exceedingly vivid impression of the rage of party spirit and of the prevalence of disgusting corruption, perhaps the most significant and instructive item is the statement that the Mexican Congress has decreed the abolition of the death penalty in the whole territory of the Republic. Of course, the act is susceptible of two directly opposite interpretations. Some will understand it as an indication of progress and as a brilliant triumph of civilization over barbarism. Others will regard it as merely the final step towards the abrogation of the old alliance between divine and human justice in the administration of government, and as the culmination of lawlessness in a land from the beginning given up to license. In answer to the plea of humanity and to the plea that vengeance belongs to heaven, they may cite VAN ARTEVELDE:

> Truly the tender mercies of the weak,
> As of the wicked, are but cruel.
>
> Vengeance is God's indeed;
> But God doth oftentimes dispense it here
> By human ministration.

Perhaps a view intermediate between these extreme ones, would most accurately convey the significance of the act of the Mexican Congress. Without expressing any opinion concerning the right or wrong, the policy or impolicy of the death penalty, and also denying that its abolition in Mexico is either a triumph of civilization, or the inauguration of lawlessness, we may yet regard the measure as upon the whole an indication of intellectual progress in the country. For one thing the act seems to show that the people are gaining emancipation from a whole cycle of ideas which in their minds must be associated with long established corruptions of a very deleterious kind. Victory over the old may render it necessary to destroy some good with the evil. In time the good may be restored. Then, the act seems to show that even Mexico is being pervaded by those humane doctrines which have effected such beneficent reforms in the treatment of prisoners in other countries. But concerning this we know too little to be positive. Heretofore criminal administration in Mexico has been harsh and careless, and a better day may be breaking.

THE New York *Herald* thinks VALLANDIGHAM is the PHIL. SHERIDAN of his party, because "he has sent the old Democratic leaders whirling in every direction." Well, even if we grant that he has pluck and dar. ing, it remains to be seen how large a force he will be able to enroll under his banner. It is true that SHERIDAN's victories were largely the result of his splendid generalship, but it is also true that they were largely due to the magnificent fighting qualities of his men. He took the responsibility, but it was troops were willing that he should take it. The soul of his army was as the soul of one man. How is it with VALLANDIGHAM—has he the backing? Judging from the general tenor of the Southern press, we should infer not. Moreover, the question will very probably arise as to where VAL. got his commission constituting him commander-in-chief of the Democratic forces. There are a large number of veteran chiefs of that organization who look upon the new leader as an upstart, and fancy themselves entitled to principal command, or at least to an influential voice in the councils of war. Democracy can hardly be called "harmonious" at the present juncture. But you must agree upon your plan of battle before you can win it, Sir Knights.

VALLANDIGHAM IN A NEW ROLE.

Questions of natural history are always interesting. We on Friday referred to the growing Democratic belief that, with the aid of certain human appliances, the leopard might be made to change his spots, and we expressed our hearty wish that when the experiment was tried it might turn out to be wholly successful. As is often the case with writers upon great fundamental principles, we "builded better than we knew," for even while we were yet considering the possibilities and probabilities of the case, and speculating as to the time when the matter might haply come to pass, lo, all the chemical and mechanical agencies adjudged necessary for use in effecting the wonderful change, were in forward process of preparation, the close of our article and the completion of the preliminary arrangements being exactly coincident and simultaneous. The only question now to be determined, therefore, is whether the lordly beast will submit to the scrubbing. It has for some time past been kept on low diet. Its sleek coat has long worn a dim and mangy appearance. It has paced to and fro within the limits of its cage in a melancholy and dispirited manner. Its eye has had a watery and jaundiced look, while the full-voiced screams which were wont to make the whole menagerie shudder, have dwindled down into husky and piteous moans. Doubtless starvation has done it all. It would therefore seem probable that the unfortunate captive might be brought to submit to the operations to which it is proposed to subject him; more especially when it is considered that he has been promised, in the event of success, a daily feast of good things such as the memory of leopards runneth not backward to withal. But still there is a remote possibility that the washing, brushing, combing and currying which he will be required to undergo, will have the effect of stirring his forest instincts to a degree which, in spite of his leanness, may make him dangerous, and frustrate the whole attempted transformation. We sincerely hope not, however, and we reiterate our desire that the matter have a thoroughly satisfactory ending, and that his spots may peel off as nicely as the layers of an onion, for we are really anxious to see what other kind of wild animal the removal of the leopard's hide will show.

This is simile. But this is what is symbolized. There is to be a "new departure" of the Democratic party, and we are very glad of it. It was high time that it moved off in some direction. It has stood stock-still so long, and stared in such stupid wonder at the incessant onward procession and upward movement of humanity, that we began to fear it had lost alike the use of its limbs and its wits. It is a good sign, and we trust no one will make it a butt should it limp somewhat in its gait, or fail fully to understand what is going on around it. Give it time. Gradually, with exercise, the blood will grow warmer within its veins, and its dazed faculties settle into order and coherence. If at present it only "sees men as trees walking," think how lately it was stone blind, and so have pity and patience.

Our telegrams of Friday report the proceedings of VALLANDIGHAM's Convention. As many as fifty-one persons were present, a number of whom were "curious" Republicans, drawn thither by a laudable desire to see that new apostle of the doctrine of self-mortification flagellate himself for his past misdeeds. And it must be said to his credit that he seemed to lay on the lash with all the strength of which he was capable. He is a brave man—as courageous in his new *role* of penitent as he was in his former character of transgressor, and we hereby pour oil into his wounds. But we are sadly afraid that the heroic fifty-one will no more be able to bring their fellow sinners to the whipping-post, than were the three Tooley street tailors to affect England with their sounding pronunciamento. VALLANDIGHAM may possibly have the pluck to hold out on his new pilgrimage, but he can hardly look for companionship throughout the way. VAL. has probably boiled the peas which the priest of his conscience commanded him to put in his boots, because he is shrewd, and is intent on retrieving his reputation, (the distinction between this and character must be borne in mind;) but we doubt whether his ancient co-workers will think of this plan. At the best they will only stumble along for a mile or two, and when the blisters begin to rise, fall out of the way, give up the journey, and limp back to the starting place; swearing and bare of foot. That is our fear.

Our hope is different, however. We should rejoice if the whole Democratic party could be brought to accept and indorse the platform laid down by the Montgomery County Convention. It will mark a great advance. The Republican party is not half as solicitous about the nature of men's views as it is with respect to the character of their deeds. If Democracy will only turn over a new leaf, and become virtuous in practice, it may be as crotchetty in theory as it chooses. We trust the movement may spread and become general. It is true that the platform is full of inconsistencies, and that the attacks which it makes on the Republican party are singularly infelicitious and out of place. But in spite of these drawbacks we commend it as excellent—for Democracy, because it is related to Republicanism as the moon is related to the sun, which borrows her lustre. Well, at least we are glad that the eclipse is over, and that Democracy need no longer walk in darkness. Let the State Convention to be held next Wednesday also choose twilight.

REVOLUTION AND MADNESS.

A few days ago we referred to the difficulty which many people find in accounting for the Red insurrection in Paris. In the actual situation of France, so pitiable and deplorable at the close of the war with Germany, and in view of the ruin which the insurgents are evidently bringing upon themselves, and to millions of people, French and foreign, the revolt has seemed a mystery inexplicable by any of the motives by which human beings are ordinarily governed. One French writer has referred it to the category of those strange religious or moral epidemics which, in the dark ages, used to prevail among almost the entire population of a city or a district. But, thrown out as a mere hint or suggestion, the theory did not appear especially satisfactory; it appeared rather as a reason for not attempting to account for the mystery. Dr. MOREL, somewhat distinguished as a writer on diseases of the mind, has published a paper on *Revolution and Madness*, in which he applies his special knowledge in the investigation of the traits of insanity apparent in the acts and proceedings of the Paris revolutionists.

Though not caring much for the Doctor's speculations, our readers may be interested in two or three of his incidental statements. Dr. MOREL says that, without violating any professional secrets he may reveal the fact that among the candidates for the Legislature in 1869, who had given in their confessions of faith and sworn fidelity to the Empire, there were *more than thirty* persons who had been inmates of Charenton or other asylums for the insane. Some of these men are prominent in the Commune of Paris today. Having occupied responsible positions since their confinement, and being able to reason plausibly in favor of their Utopian ideas, the public refuse to believe that they are still crazy. They have often succeeded in passing themselves off as the victims of the Imperial Government. Dr. MOREL thinks them still insane. Among them, he says, are found men driven crazy by persecution who have become persecutors themselves; others who have inherited the disease, others deranged by alcohol or by vice, and others controlled by instincts so preverse as to labor under the affection which an English writer denominates moral insanity. One of the most dangerous men of the actual revolutionary epoch is, Dr. M. says, epileptic.

Our attention has been directed to the fact that in our special telegraphic report of the Republican State Convention it is stated "that the State Central Committee for the ensuing year shall be constituted of the same *members*, and in the usual way." The word "members" should have been printed *numbers*. The error has escaped the notice of some of our country exchanges, who have copied the proceedings from the COMMERCIAL, and we make the correction lest some should be led to believe that there is to be no change in the committee. A typographical error also occurs in the fourth resolution of the platform, in which it is declared that the return of the Democrats to power must inevitably be attended with "the *improvement* of the State and National credit," etc. The word "improvement" should have been printed *impairment*.

PHILANTHROPY GONE MAD.

The spread of liberal ideas in England has of late been so rapid, and the working classes have been so outspoken in their avowal of Democratic principles, that Mr. JOHN RUSKIN, the art critic, has thought it incumbent upon him to address himself to the solution of the vexed question, and settle it beyond peradventure. Some time ago we mentioned the fact that this distinguished *literateur* was engaged in writing a series of letters to the working men of England, covering the whole ground of the labor question. In his fourth epistle he had progressed so far as to render it safe to inform his wondering auditors that "THESEUS invented mixed vegetable soup." He has now, in his fifth communication, fully developed his plan for the civilization and humanization of the teeming millions of pauperized toilers of that overpopulated country. His theory is that railroads, steam engines and labor saving machinery have been the procuring cause of all the misery and starvation which afflict England—diabolic in their origin and influences, and he therefore proposes to abolish them as soon as possible. To this end he makes an appeal to the "landlords, masters, tenants, and workingmen," to give the tenth of what they have now and of what they earn hereafter, to be devoted to the purchase of land in England, which is not to be built upon, but made "beautiful, peaceful and fruitful," in the following manner: There are to be no steam engines upon it, and no railroads. When it is desired to go anywhere, or to send anything to market, the same is to be done "quietly and safely" on foot, "on the backs of beasts," or in carts or boats. There is to be plenty of vegetables in the gardens, and plenty of corn and grass in the fields, but "few bricks." Mr. RUSKIN dislikes bricks: they are not picturesque; whitewashed mud walls and thatched roofs present a far more attractive appearance. Then there is to be music, poetry and dancing, with "some art." Moreover, an effort is to be made to "make pots," after the manner of the Greeks. But Mr. RUSKIN must here speak for himself:

> "The Greeks used to paint pictures of gods on their pots; we probably cannot do as much, but we may put some pictures of insects on them, and reptiles—butterflies and frogs, if nothing better. There was an excellent old potter in France, who used to put frogs and vipers into his dishes, to the admiration of mankind; we can surely put something nicer than that. Little by little, some higher art and imagination may manifest themselves among us, and feeble rays of science may dawn for us. Botany, though too dull to dispute the existence of flowers; and history, though too simple to question the nativity of men; nay, even perhaps an uncalculating and uncovetous wisdom, as of rude Magi, presenting, at such nativity, gifts of gold and frankincense."

To inaugurate this Arcadian millenium of unperverted labor Mr. RUSKIN proposes to set aside one tenth of his own income, which, we are sorry to learn, is quite inconsiderable, and which, should his insanity continue to grow upon him, will probably become still smaller. But this is his panacea for all the political and social ills of his country—to abolish all manufacturing industries, and restrict commerce to the raising of cabbages, which are to be transported to market at the rate of four miles an hour instead of forty. Surely it is a blessing to England that Mr. JOHN RUSKIN was ever born. Of course the working classes of that country will at once fall in with his view, ignore their political and social rights, and bend with awe-struck reverence before the mediæval symbols of religion and government which their benefactor proposes to set up. This is doubtless the reason why the laboring element has massed itself so solidly in this nineteenth century, has felt so conscious of its strength, and insisted so imperiously on employment and bread—that Mr. RUSKIN might hear himself talk. And now where are his friends, that he should be permitted to go at large?

A DEFEATED REFORM.

Side by side with Magna Charta, in the estimation of JOHN BULL, stands his glorious privilege of getting fuddled as often as he pleases. That which whisky is to Democracy, to the Englishman is beer—the inspiring element and vital necessity of his existence. It is not astonishing, therefore, to learn (*vide* COMMERCIAL telegraphic dispatches of yesterday), that the bill of Mr. BRUCE, Home Secretary in GLADSTONE's ministry, for the better regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquors, excited almost as violent opposition as did the proposed tax of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on matches, and that it has incurred defeat by the decisive vote of eighty-two majority. The various trades and branches of business connected with the liquor traffic protested against it as interfering with their rights of property, and the workingmen thought they saw in it an "unconstitutional" blow at their liberties, in limiting the hours in which they could buy and guzzle their precious beer. Innumerable public meetings were therefore held, and petitions circulated against it, (one of which received thirty thousand signatures in and about the city of Manchester alone), as a conspiracy to undermine the foundations of British society and precipitate the whole fabric into chaos.

Under the present system licenses are granted so freely that the sale of intoxicating liquors is practically free, the average being one tavern for the sale of liquors to every one hundred and eighty-two inhabitants. The bill just defeated proposed to limit them, for towns, to one for every 1,500 persons or less, two for 3,000, and one more for every additional thousand; and for country districts, to one for the first 900 population, two for between 900 and 1,200, and three for between 1,200 and 1,800, with one additional for every 600 inhabitants. Towns and cities of 100,000 inhabitants, which now have from 500 to 600 taverns, would thus possess less than 100. The bill provided, however, that this number might be enlarged to any extent which the voters of any town or city might demand by special ballot. A further provision required that, with certain exceptions, places where liquors were sold should be closed every night at eleven o'clock. No restrictions were placed on sales to passengers at railroad stations, or to persons lodging on the premises licensed to sell. An excellent feature of the bill, which might be copied with great advantage in this country, since it would close nearly every whisky shop now open, subjected the seller of adulterated liquor to fine or imprisonment, and compelled him to keep a record of his conviction posted in a conspicuous place behind his bar for a fortnight afterwards. The passage of this bill would have been a great step forward, as giving a new degree of protection to the poorer classes of society from great temptations to intemperance; but the organized pressure brought to bear upon it was too heavy to withstand. This is hardly to be wondered at when it is considered that the capital represented in the different branches of the liquor business is $585,000,000, and the number of persons employed in it 1,500,000, whose average wages amount to $345,000,000 a year. Reforms have never been and will never be popular, especially when they lay the axe to the roots of our cherished vices. Hence the tremendous opposition which it aroused. Very slowly do men learn the facts and lessons of the universe.

IT IS reported that the Secretary of the Treasury is about to take measures for reducing the accumulation of bank deposits in New York. The plan suggested by New York financiers is to have all bank notes received at the Treasury sorted out and forwarded to the redeeming agencies for payment. It is claimed that this would be a very effective means of checking the unhealthy plethora of the New York money market, and that the Secretary of the Treasury has power to do this under existing legislation, since by holding national bank notes the Treasury virtually lends money to the issuing banks without interest, and the notes being payable on demand, no bank can object to its notes being sorted and sent home in accordance with the law. It is claimed as a further advantage of the plan, that by lying in the vaults of the banks to which they belong until the moment arrives when there is a legitimate demand for an increased volume of currency, the throwing of these notes into the general current of circulation can be more easily and instantly effected.

HORACE GREELEY is received in the South with every mark of welcome and distinction, Democrats vieing with Republicans in showing him attention. This is the first southern visit which the philosopher has made. He is a man who has his eyes and ears open, and we may be sure that while he will tell the truth *to* the people of that section while among them, he will also tell the truth *about* them when he returns home. And this is what is needed above all else, for it is essential to the removal of all causes of difference, and the supersedure of a dead part of enmity by a living present of equal laws and equal rights.

THERE are indications that, in one respect at least, the Franco-German war will exert a rather important influence upon the United States. Among the French element of our actual population a lively interest has for some time prevailed in the prospective immigration of large numbers from France. Even before the close of the war the subject was earnestly agitated in California, and different projects were proposed and discussed for facilitating the movement, which was confidently expected as one consequence of its calamities. On the Pacific coast extensive tracts of land, well adapted to the sorts of cultivation and labor in which the French excel, are owned by Frenchmen, whose sentiments would be gratified, and whose interests would be promoted, by the immigration of their countrymen. We understand that an organization has been formed in California to make known in France the advantages which await emigrants on this side of the water and to aid those who are too poor to come at their own expense. Among the French in Louisiana the subject awakens a still livelier interest. There the ascendancy of the Gallic element has for some time been threatened by the German, and it is hoped to restore the old predominance by immigration. The example of the Germans in aiding their compatriots to come over, has also stimulated the French to raise funds and appoint agents for the same purpose. In New Orleans it is confidently expected that the effect of the Socialist revolt, added to the heavy war indemnity, will be to cause great multitudes, not only of the poor and laboring classes, but even of the comparatively rich and educated classes, to seek for ease, if not prosperity, in the United States. New York is another center of interest and activity touching this future transfer of population. Much of the land along the Atlantic coast, especially in Virginia and North Carolina is well suited for French settlements, and would be, perhaps, more effectually utilized in that way than in any other. An important consideration as a temptation to attract French people of the well to do classes is the ease of communication at length established between the American and the French coasts. Indeed, it seems very probable that through the folly of French rulers and people this country, in the latter part of the nineteenth century, is destined to enjoy the same sort of advantage which it, together with Germany, Holland and England, derived from France in the latter part of the seventeenth century throught he revocation of the Edict of Nantes, by which fifty thousand Protestant families were forced to emigrate.

ALL persons interested in education, especially gentlemen who have sons preparing for college, would do well to procure and examine the lately published *Calendar of the College of New Jersey* at Princeton. It is really a very interesting document, as it is not a mere catalogue of the students' names with a list of the studies which they are required to pursue. The publication to which we refer, besides the calendar proper, or chronology of all academic acts and exercises of the current year, and of prominent events in the history of the institution, and its distinguished graduates—contains an historical account of the organization of the college, its buildings, endowments, &c., and also a detailed analysis of the system of instruction in its several departments. From this calendar it is easy to ascertain everything which the student or his parents would wish to know concerning the college. To alumni and former members of the institution the account here given of its present condition is peculiarly gratifying. Though one of the oldest and most distinguished colleges of the country, perhaps Princeton was for some years allowed to fall a little behind one or two of the others, but if so, it appears to have quite recovered its old position in the front rank, under the able management of Dr. MCCOSH and his associates. Whoever examines the course of studies and the various arrangements for instruction as represented in the calendar, will perceive no deficiency in comparison with the highest standard of excellence, or with the requirements of the age. Should any one doubt as to the high position to which Princeton is entitled among the colleges of the country, the doubt will be effectually removed by the inspection of the many eminent names which adorn the list of its graduates.

THE nomination of Colonels STANTON and BEATH gives great satisfaction to the Republican party in general throughout the State. Both are men of ripe ability, experience, force of character, and—better than all—of unimpeachable integrity. The platform is unexceptionable, declaring specifically for the reforms of which the COMMERCIAL has always, in fair weather and foul, been an unflinching champion. It shows that the Republican party is at bottom as sound and true as ever, and that it is fully capable of continuing its noble career, and securing to the country every benefit that can flow from the most advanced ideas of political economy, liberty and equality. So long as Republicanism is true to itself, so long will the masses of the people be true to it, for they have no motive but good government, and desire nothing more earnestly than its continuance. The proceedings of the convention have fused the party into closer unity, and the results of the campaign will carry the nominees triumphantly into office. Meanwhile let every member of the Republican organization in this State work as though on his single exertions the issues of defeat or victory rested.

In another column will be found a report of the death of a child from the effects of eating diseased meat. A family residing in East Birmingham purchased from a butcher in the vicinity a quantity of veal, which they ate for supper. All who partook of the meat became suddenly ill, and in less than six hours the youngest child died. The veal was subsequently examined, and pronounced to have been unwholesome. Measures are being taken for the prosecution of the butcher, and if he shall have been found to have knowingly sold the diseased meat, he will be rigidly dealt with. This lamentable circumstance should induce the passage of an act extending the jurisdiction of the Meat Inspector to the whole county. Since the appointment of the Inspector for the city, several butchers, who have habitually violated the law, and have been arrested and fined, have ceased to expose their inferior meats in our markets, and have gone elsewhere in the vicinity of the city. The public health demands that such unprincipled dealers be driven out of the county, and the hand of the law cannot be laid on them an hour too soon.

ONE of the witnesses summoned to appear before the Senate Ku-Klux Investigation Committee, was Judge RUSSELL, of North Carolina. It appears that his testimony contained a number of truths quite unpalatable to the Democracy of his State: At least the press denounced him most vigorously, while, believing him unable to substantiate his statements, the grand jury of one of the counties of his district called upon him for evidence to indict the parties guilty of the offenses charged. The request was very promptly and unexpectedly complied with, and the grand jury, much against their will, it is well known, was forced to find indictments against a dozen or more of their neighbors and friends. The offenders are now in jail at Wilmington, awaiting trial. This is a pretty good illustration of the devil's chickens coming home to roost. They have been caged according to law; now let us see whether they will be cooked in the same manner.

"HARK from the tombs a doleful sound." Ex-rebel General ROBERT TOOMBS, whose military exploits during the war consisted principally in his keeping out of harm's way, is roaming his native forests of Georgia, lecturing on "Magna Charta." He is still the same lordly, untameable lion that he was years ago, and his roar is as awe-inspiring as ever. He advises his audiences to make no compromise, to have nothing to do with men who talk of dead issues and accepting the situation, and to make a square fight of it now and hereafter. We hardly suppose that his expenses are paid by LINTON STEPHENS and the forty other prominent Georgians who a few weeks ago issued a circular inviting Northern immigration into that State, and yet their political garments are cut from the same piece. Funny.

IN consequence of its incorporation with the German Confederation the Baden Government has decided to abolish all foreign legations. The measure will come into force on the first of November.

THE famous Column Vendome has been destroyed by the foolish Paris mob. We have already in these columns described its character and history. What possible good is expected to come of its destruction only a Parisian Communist can tell. It is true that it was erected to commemorate the triumph of French arms, but unless its demolition is in emblematical honor of the approaching downfall of French insurrection, we are utterly at a loss as to why it was done. Had its destruction been the work of Quakers we could have understood it as a logical protest against war and conquest. But for these fratricidal butchers to topple a monument in the interest of peace has a ghastly ludicrousness about it which is absolutely inexpressible.

WE hope that the suggestion which General HOOKER made at the Boston army reunion, that the various military societies should be conscientiously held aloof from politics, will be observed and carried into practice. The legitimate object of these organizations is to perpetuate the personal friendships and memories which were formed during and relate to the war; but if the introduction of politics is permitted, the original purposes for which the societies were established will be lost sight of, and they will stand in danger of becoming mere partisan organizations, to be used in the furtherance of this or that ambitious aspirant for power. Let them be kept free from it altogether.

ONE of the most praiseworthy actions of which we have lately read was the other day performed in a little town in Mississippi. A masked party of Ku-Klux, numbering about forty, entered the place at night for the purpose of driving out the editor of the local Republican paper. To the credit of the citizens, they offered a firm resistance, a sharp skirmish being exchanged between the townsmen and the outlaws, resulting in the defeat of the latter and the killing of one of their number. If a similar spirit had prevailed throughout the South generally, the Ku-Klux law would not have been passed, and this is the way to render its enforcement unnecessary.

SOME months ago Sir ROBERT PEEL made eulogistic reference in the English House of Commons to the courage of our Minister to France in remaining at his post in Paris during the Prussian siege, contrasting it with the pusillanimous conduct of the British Minister under the same circumstances. It is also to the credit of Mr. WASHBURNE that he has likewise kept at his post during the revolt, rendering all the assistance in his power to sufferers of every nationality, when he might have resided in ease and safety at Versailles. Many who were not pleased with his appointment at first, are now disposed to regard it with much more favor.

JUDGE SHANNON, of this city, is very warmly commended by the friends of the President throughout the State, for his earnest advocacy of the amendment to the platform of the State Convention which declares in favor of the renomination of Gen. GRANT for the Presidency in 1872. This action will be heartily indorsed by the supporters of the administration throughout the nation, and will be regarded as much more significant and important since it is the almost unanimous utterance of the representatives of the Keystone State.

ELSEWHERE will be found a list of the Grand Jurors summoned to pass upon the bills of indictment prepared for the June term of the Criminal Court. In view of circumstances which have recently transpired, important duties will be devolved upon the Grand Jury; and it is gratifying to know that it is composed of excellent citizens—gentlemen of fidelity and integrity, who will "present no man through malice," nor yet permit any one to escape through "fear, favor or affection."

"BUILT in eclipse and rigged with curses dark," the pirate ship of the Commune has gone down in a frightful conflagration befitting its origin and its history. Such a cauldron of hideous passions and moral misery as that which has seethed in Paris during the last three months let us hope the world may never again witness. Our special cable dispatches tell the whole awful story. We have no comment to make, nor is any needed.

VALLANDIGHAM says that the new Democratic platform, as laid down by himself, is "not a departure, but a return—the restoration of the Democratic party once more to the ancient platform of progress and reform." In view of the far lapses from political rectitude which are thus frankly admitted, we respectfully suggest the following motto for inscription on its battle banners: "We have erred and strayed from good ways like lost sheep."

THE people of Canada do not take kindly to the High Commission treaty. Its fishery clauses stick in their gills like the barbs of a hook, and they declare they will oppose its ratification to the last gasp. It will probably be another case of the maiden who "vowing she would ne'er consent, consented."

THE lawyer is entitled to write, and others write his name with Esquire appended. The word originally meant shield-bearer or armor-bearer. Though reversed in signification, it is a relic. In the rural districts, and even in cities and towns, by old fashioned people, a lawyer is spoken of as 'squire so-and-so. To the younger generation it sounds strange, but the usage is not incorrect, the chief objection to it being that the word *'squire* is appropriated to the members of a class who, though by virtue of their employment profoundly versed in the laws of the land, are yet not lawyers. When naming a member of the bar, we may speak of him as lawyer so-and-so. Formal, but correct. It is right enough when speaking of a physician to designate him as doctor so-and-so, and when referring to a bishop, to say bishop so-and-so. But when naming a doctor and bishop are all nouns. But when naming a clergyman or minister of the gospel, is it not incorrect to say *Rev. so-and-so*, without either putting the article before the epithet or Mr. after it? We know several persons of taste who think the usage decidedly vulgar, whether it be correct or not. We are sure that a man may not only not reverence, but may think meanly of preacher Jobson, or preacher Ginx, and yet may dislike to hear or to see the former mentioned as Rev. Jobson, and the latter mentioned as Reverend Ginx. Considering how rapidly reporters have to write, and how well, upon the whole, they do their work, we dislike to find fault with them. But really they would avoid offending the taste of many people by avoiding the shortened form to which we refer. When mentioning Mr. Jobson or Mr. Ginx they ought always to write either the Rev. Mr. Jobson, or Rev., or the Rev. Jacob Jobson. Reverend is an adjective.

THE Darien ship canal enterprise, it is feared, must be abandoned. According to the latest reports of the surveying parties, it seems that while suitable passes into the "bowels of the land" can be found in bays on the shore of either ocean, the rocky barrier between interposes an insuperable obstacle. It was hoped that the divide would not exceed 300 feet, but it proves to be 716, altogether too deep for a cutting. A tunnel might obviate the difficulty, but this would be required to have an average height of more than a hundred feet and a breadth of at least two hundred. Engineering science would be equal to the task, but time and men and money would despair. The Mount Cenis tunnel, the work of so many years, is but a child's diversion to this great work. It has been the project of three centuries, from the time of Balboa down to our own time. The old Spaniards thought to make a passage through the Isthmus, and their dream has